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PEOPLE  
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HER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

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S. State Dept.  
es Few Gains  
the Economy

Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The Reagan  
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# Herald Tribune

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ESTABLISHED 1887



RETURN TO REMAGEN — In Remagen, West Germany, William E. McMaster, left, embraced Mayor Hans Peter Kuersten on Thursday, the 40th anniversary of the U.S. capture of the Remagen bridge, shown above in a photo taken during the fighting. Mr. McMaster, who lives in New Jersey, took part in the battle as a lieutenant. Page 2.



## Reagan Receives 2-Party Support For Arms Talks

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has won warm pledges of bipartisan support from congressional leaders before sending his negotiators to a new round of arms control talks in Geneva. The House majority leader, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, emerging Wednesday from a White House meeting with the president and his negotiating team, compared the prospects in Geneva to President Richard M. Nixon's reopening of relations with China. Mr. Wright said that "nothing should be permitted to stand in the way" of success at the talks with the Soviet Union, which begin Tuesday.

Mr. Wright and other Democratic leaders stopped short of offering the president the one token of support he wants most, an endorsement of continued production of the MX missile. The president's campaign for the missile got major support Wednesday when five influential members of Congress met privately and agreed to postpone any full-scale review of the MX until the summer. According to a participant who refused to be quoted by name, the five were Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee; Sam Nunn of Georgia, the senior Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee; Senator Albert A. Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee; Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine; and Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington.

Leading House Democrats said Thursday that despite the stance of Mr. Aspin and other Democrats, a solid party bloc opposed plans for the MX. The Associated Press reported from Washington, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts said he had 200 Democratic votes against the weapon. Congress is expected to vote the week of March 17 on releasing \$1.5 billion for production of 21 MX missiles. The president also has requested \$4 billion for 48 more missiles as part of the military budget for the 1986 fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, to be considered later this year.

"Everyone in that meeting agreed that the 1986 authorization was the time to review the weapons system," said the participant in the White House meeting Wednesday. Administration officials said the president was still reviewing a list of options presented to him after a National Security Council meeting Monday for the opening American position in Geneva. Pentagon and State Department officials said the list was longer and more complex than normal. The officials said both Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz had requested private meetings

## Iraqis Bomb 2 Iran Cities To Retaliate For Attacks

Basra, Iraq — Iraq struck Thursday at the Iranian cities of Dizful and Abadan and warned of further retaliation for attacks on civilian targets in Iraq as Iranian artillery again pounded this southern port city. Residents huddled in shelters as Iranian shells fell at the rate of two a minute in a bombardment that began around mid-afternoon. More than 60 shells hit the city in an earlier attack just after dawn. An Iraqi military communiqué said that warplanes flew 257 sorties Thursday against Iranian positions. The attacks were called the most intense since the start of the Gulf war four and a half years ago. According to the communiqué, the Iraqi planes inflicted heavy losses on the Iranians. It did not say which positions were attacked. The authorities imposed a round-the-clock curfew on Basra. "Iraq will punish the Iranian rulers severely for their crimes," an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement in Baghdad. Iraq, which earlier warned that it would launch retaliatory strikes on 30 Iranian cities and towns, had so far restricted its attacks to Dizful and Abadan "out of mercy toward the people of Iran," he said. He warned Iranians to "bride their rulers," adding that Iraq would "use all its potential to shell Iranian cities, which would cause heavy losses that Iran could not sustain."

An Iraqi official in Basra said that Abadan, 32 miles (50 kilometers) away, across the Shatt al-Arab waterway, was "devastated" by the shelling. Dizful is about 140 miles to the north. Iran said earlier that at least five persons were killed and more than 70 were wounded when eight Iraqi missiles hit Dizful early Thursday, and that three persons were killed in Abadan. Iran which said it would shell every inch of Basra in retaliation. Shelling was reported in the Iraqi border town of Mandali on Thursday but there was no immediate confirmation from Iraqi officials. Basra was shelled Tuesday night in what Iran called retaliation for Iraqi raids on a steel complex at Ahvaz and an unfinished nuclear plant at Bushehr, both in southwestern Iran.

## First MXs to Be Deployed Before Being Fully Tested

By Wayne Biddle  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The first MX missiles will be deployed next year before their warheads and guidance systems have been fully tested, according to a draft of a General Accounting Office report given to the Senate Appropriations Committee. "We asked GAO to tell us what they knew," Senator Lawton Chiles, a Democrat of Florida who is a member of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, said Wednesday. "They see some problems in the testing area. Tests have been successful, but have only shown that the missile can fly. It's on a very fast-track schedule at this stage. We're rushing toward deployment." A committee staff member said the report, which has not yet been made public, indicated that technical questions about the new missile's MX-21 nuclear warheads and its guidance system will not have been answered by flight tests before the first 10 MX missiles are deployed. The General Accounting Office, a congressional investigative agency, raised similar issues in a study of the MX program last year. "Several major missile components being changed or redesigned, such as the re-entry vehicle and guidance and control components, will enter production before flight testing," the 1984 report warned, calling particular attention to an increase in the warhead's weight that has drastically decreased the missile's range. The committee staff member said the draft report contended that only the last two of the seven MX flight tests so far have carried more than one of the new warheads. And those warheads were prototypes that may differ from those eventually used in the field. Moreover, the test flights carried only six warheads each, instead of the full complement of 10 for which the MX is designed. Congress has ordered the air force to complete deployment of the first 10 MXs in the Minuteman missile silos in the northwestern United States by the end of 1986. Seven of a scheduled 20 test flights have been completed, and the air force expects to have completed 11 tests by the time deployment begins and to have finished perhaps 14 by the end of 1986 and the rest in 1987. The MX tests have been launched from above-ground sites at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The first launching from an underground silo is not scheduled until the ninth test. Although the missile is said to have a range of at least 6,000 miles (9,700 kilometers), its longest flight so far, on the third test, was 4,800 miles, from Vandenberg to a point 375 miles northwest of Guam. The fusing mechanism for the MX warheads, which would detonate them at predetermined levels on or above the Earth's surface, has yet to be tested. Detonations above the ground are preferred for most types of targets, except for missile silos. In some cases, the only way to destroy specially hardened silos would be to dig them out of the Earth within a crater caused by an explosion on the surface. ■ Question of Vulnerability Earlier, The Washington Post reported: The head of the Strategic Air Command, seeking to overwhelm critics of the MX, told Congress on Wednesday that the question of the weapon's vulnerability was no longer an issue, in part because "we have discovered that existing silos are harder than originally thought."



Rich Texans with woes, from left: H. Ross Perot, Nelson Bunker Hunt, W. Herbert Hunt.

## The Money Woes of Texas Moguls

Even Billionaires Can Have a Hard Day at the Office

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service  
AUSTIN, Texas — Even billionaires, even real live Dallas ones, have had days at the office. Several Texas moguls have suffered an assortment of degradations, embarrassments and setbacks in recent weeks that, taken together, make the television-screen reversals of J.R. Ewing in "Dallas" seem mere irritations. It is possible that nothing of cosmic importance is hidden beneath the tribulations of H. Ross Perot, Clint Murchison Jr. or the Hunt family, all of Dallas. Start in ascending order of gravity, with Mr. Perot. Last month, when he announced that he had bought a 6,000-acre (2,400-hectare) tract north of Dallas for \$110 million, everyone figured it was, in local parlance, a done deal. Mr. Perot did not say what he was going to do with the land, but since he sold his computer company, Electronic Data Systems Corp., for \$1.5 billion last year, he has had plenty to spend. The day after his announcement, the seller of the land, Gulf Broadcast Co., announced that it had indeed sold the tract — to Gibraltar Savings Association of Houston, for \$130 million. "If that's the case," Mr. Perot said, "then they sold the same land twice."

Gulf Broadcast said Mr. Perot had only submitted a bid on the land. Mr. Perot said he had a confirmed sale: "I have a great deal of experience buying land, and I certainly know the difference between buying and bidding." Mr. Perot has more limited experience buying museums. But he has not kept him from getting onto his second flare-up of the week, this one involving his effort to move the Museum of the American Indian from Manhattan to Dallas. Mr. Perot reportedly wrote the financially troubled museum, which houses the world's largest collection of Indian artifacts, to propose a deal: He would give it \$70 million if it moved to Dallas. The museum is weighing the offer, but it may be bound by a stipulation in its original charitable trust that obligates it to benefit the people of New York state. Mr. Perot's associates hint that both matters may end up in court. Court is also where to find the Hunt family, which, according to Forbes magazine, has turned out four of the nation's 10 richest people: Nelson Bunker Hunt (\$1.4 billion in net worth), Margaret Hunt Hill (\$1.4 billion), Caroline Hunt Schoellkopf (\$1.3 billion) and W. Herbert Hunt (\$1 billion). The Hunt family was stung last month by an Internal Revenue Service order to pay more than \$200 million in back taxes for the years 1972 to 1980, an order that family lawyers are contesting in 18 suits. Hunt International Resources Inc., a holding company of brothers Nelson Bunker and W. Herbert, told the Securities and Exchange Commission last month that it was in default on \$295 million of debt and unlikely to repay it all. The company, which operates a sugar refinery, is one of several family holdings under severe pressure from deflated commodity prices. The Wall Street Journal estimates that the two brothers and a third, Lamar, have seen their net worth decline by \$4 billion in four years, to an estimated \$1.6 billion. The final tycoon in distress is Clint Murchison Jr., founder and former owner of the Dallas Cowboys football team. His story is the saddest. Mr. Murchison has been so besieged by creditors, all suing over highly leveraged deals that went sour, that this week he put his house up for sale, intending to use the proceeds to pay off his debts. The sad thing about Mr. Murchison, 61, son of a legendary oil wildcatter, Clint Murchison, is that his travails appear to have been misquoted, while others confirmed that they were eager to return.

## Poll Finds Uneasiness On Reagan Budget Cuts

By Michael Oreskes  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — From students worried about paying for college to elderly people afraid they will not be able to make ends meet in their retirement, more than half of all Americans polled last week were concerned that they, their families or the nation will be hurt if Congress accepts President Ronald Reagan's proposals to reduce domestic spending. That is one of the key findings of the New York Times-CBS News Poll, which tapped considerable uneasiness, some of it exacerbated by misconceptions about the president's proposed cuts in government spending. But fear about specific cuts was countered by agreement about general principles. Four in five of those polled agreed with Mr. Reagan that spending cuts, not tax increases, were the way to reduce the deficit. The survey found overwhelming support for federal subsidies to farmers, which Mr. Reagan wants to reduce, and a continuing erosion of support for the military buildup, which Mr. Reagan wants to continue. Thirty-three percent of those polled considered the deficit the nation's greatest economic problem, second to unemployment, which was chosen by 39 percent. The telephone poll of 1,533 adults conducted Feb. 23-27 has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points. When pressed on the issue of the budget cuts proposed by Mr. Reagan, 45 percent identified specific reductions that they believed would hurt them or their family if enacted. Eighteen percent identified cuts they say would hurt the nation even though they did not expect to be personally affected. "I've got the proposals nailed to the kitchen wall here," said Howard H. Hruby, 63, a construction superintendent in Denver. As with many of those surveyed, Mr. Hruby, a Democrat who voted for Mr. Reagan, was concerned by reductions that the president has urged and some cuts he has not proposed. Mr. Hruby said he was worried about cuts in the Medicare program of health care for the elderly, which is on Mr. Reagan's list for holding down costs. The president wants to continue the freeze on the level of fees paid to physicians and to freeze fees to hospitals. But Mr. Hruby also said he was worried that his retirement in two years might be endangered by cuts in Social Security, which the president has said he will not touch. Indeed, when asked to cite program cuts that would hurt them, more respondents, 19 percent, cited Social Security than any other program, even though Mr. Reagan's budget proposals contain no cuts in the program. Some Republican congressional leaders have proposed a freeze on benefit increases (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Dollar Bounces Back In New York Trading

United Press International  
NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded Thursday in trading in New York as central banks failed to intervene after comments Wednesday by the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, Details, Page 11.

California most visited never-seen has vineyards, forests and vistas primitive as those first viewed by voyagers four centuries ago. Page 9.

### INSIDE

- Lech Walesa was summoned to a prosecutor's office on charges of inciting public unrest in Poland. Page 2.
- U.S. farmers denounced President Reagan's veto of a farm credit program. Page 3.
- Bills in the House and Senate would prohibit new American investments in or loans to South Africa. Page 5.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

- British Petroleum Co. PLC reported earnings in the final quarter of 1984 climbed 41 percent from a year ago. Page 11.
- Barclays Bank PLC reported a 17.6-percent rise in pretax profit in 1984. Page 13.

### TOMORROW

For decades, Austria has lived with a half-truth that has enabled it to skirt the part it played in the crimes of the Nazis. But no longer.



## U.S.-German Reunion Marks Capture of Bridge

By William F. Drozdak  
Washington Post Service

REMAGEN, West Germany — The bridge over the Rhine River, which was destroyed by the U.S. 9th Armored Division in 1945, could scarcely believe its eyes. After fighting their way through the maze of valleys in the Eifel region, they had stumbled across the last intact bridge spanning the Rhine.

The iron and wood structure had survived repeated demolition attempts by its Nazi defenders, who were retreating after a failed offensive in the Ardennes. The prospect of seizing a key supply link made the bridge, in the words of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, "worth its weight in gold."

The unexpected capture of the Remagen bridge on March 7, 1945, enabled the Americans to put 25,000 combat troops across the river before the structure collapsed 10 days later. It established the first Allied bridgehead into the heart of Nazi Germany and hastened the demise of Hitler's regime.

Forty years later, hundreds of American and German soldiers who participated in the battle gathered for a poignant reunion at the foot of twin stone towers on the west bank of the Rhine.

The bridge was never rebuilt; the towers serve as a peace museum and a memorial to those who died in the fighting.

Gazing across the river in the chilly fog, veterans reminisced about the assault. Former Sergeant Alex Drabik, 74, the first American to cross the Rhine, recalled racing across

the 350-yard (320-meter) span and expecting to get hit by machine-gun fire or blown up by a mine.

"It felt like an eternity," he said. "I was shaking the whole way. I never thought I would make history."

He added: "This time around, it's safe to walk around here. It sure beats shooting at each other."

William E. McMaster, a lieutenant who was pinned down while trying to provide covering fire for Sergeant Drabik, said he experienced such fear that "only my laundryman knows how scared I really was."

Underlying the swapping of stories about fear, heroism and camaraderie there appeared to be a genuine sense of peace and reconciliation in the encounters between Germans and Americans who fought against each other 40 years ago.

"This is an intensely private and difficult period for Germans," said William Woessner, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn. "There is hardly a German alive over the age of 50 who does not bear scars, either psychic or physical, from that dark era."

Many of the U.S. veterans seemed solicitous of German sensitivities about the anniversary of the Nazi surrender on May 8. Germans have become embroiled in a difficult struggle to reconcile joy over the collapse of Hitler's tyranny, and the birth of a generation of peace and freedom, with sorrow over the defeat and division of their nation.

Friedrich Hoppe, a German pilot who was shot down in a bombing raid near Remagen, was badly burned when his plane caught fire. He said he went to the reunion to meet Americans.

"We had to do our duty for our country, just as the Americans had to do theirs," he said.

David Keith, a former U.S. Army medic who recalls rescuing 26 men on the first day's assault on the bridge, said he was surprised at the hospitality accorded the visiting Americans by the Germans.

He embraced Hans Peter Kuerten, the mayor of Remagen, and said: "These people are now our friends, and you don't go around cheering a victory over friends."

Mr. Kuerten said he conceived the idea of a 40th anniversary reunion as a way of burying past enmity and toasting 40 years of peace and friendship between Germans and Americans.

It was also Mr. Kuerten who came up with the idea of a memorial to those who died in the battle for the bridge. When no money could be obtained from governments or private donors, he raised \$30,000 by selling small pieces of the bridge's stone pilings as souvenirs.

On Thursday, Mr. Keith and Mr. Drabik laid a wreath before a new plaque embedded in one of the stone towers. Paying homage to the Americans involved in the battle, it reads, "To the quick and the brave belong the rewards."

## Walesa, Allies Called by Prosecutor On Charge of Inciting Public Unrest

United Press International

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, founder of the Solidarity trade union, was summoned Thursday to appear at a state prosecutor's office with a group of other Solidarity members to face charges of inciting public unrest, his spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Walesa received the written summons Thursday morning at his home in Gdansk. It informed him that he would face charges of inciting unrest for calling for a 15-minute general strike to protest food price increases.

He said Mr. Walesa had been ordered to appear in the Gdansk prosecutors office Saturday together with Janusz Palubicki from Poznan in western Poland, and Jacek Merkel and Bogdan Olszewski, economic advisers to the union.

Mr. Walesa was previously summoned to the prosecutors office Feb. 16 after he attended a strategy meeting to prepare for the general strike that was scheduled Feb. 28 but later called off when the government agreed to concessions over the price increases.

He was warned that he would face arrest unless he halted his activities. Mr. Walesa's spokesman said the summons informed him that he could face a maximum two-year jail term if convicted.

The summons came as the authorities Thursday delivered a vitriolic attack on the country's pro-Solidarity priests and published a

report charging that they persecuted nonbelievers and spread fanatical ideas.

**Attack by Official Union**  
Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported.

Evidence of a factional split in Poland's official trade union movement has emerged in a bitter attack by one of the unions on the government's economic policies.

In a formal statement reportedly barred from publication by government censors, the Federation of Metallurgical Workers accuses the government of "deviating from the principles of a socialist economy" and lying about the public acceptability of food price increases.

It carries a veiled warning that bitterness among its members over Poland's declining standard of living could lead the union to support protest strikes as the only way of preserving its own authority.

"We do not want to be, and cannot be, a mere paper tiger," the statement says. It claims the right not merely to consult with the state on economic policy but to "conduct negotiations" on matters affecting its members' welfare.

The six-page document, made available to Western reporters, is signed by Włodzimierz Lubanski, chairman of the federation, which claims 367,000 members in 524 industrial enterprises. It is dated Feb. 18, two weeks before the government on Monday imposed price increases averaging 35 percent on

basic foods like bread, milk and flour.

The metallurgical federation is one of 120 new, official trade unions the government has cultivated since 1982 in an effort to replace Solidarity.

The attack goes beyond the national trade union council's stern but polite criticism last month. That critique limited itself to worrying that the price increases would bring a further lowering of the country's standard of living without lasting economic benefit.

The metallurgical union warns that to accept further increases in food costs could mean the end of the new trade union movement.

"As a trade union, we can scarcely accept such a solution if we still want to remain a union and preserve at least our previous authority among work crews," the document says. "Acceptance of a further lowering of living standards is a straight path to self-annihilation of the unions."

The documents say "we are astonished and frightened" that the state has not recognized this.

Although the economic effects of the food price increases are painful, it says, the "social costs are more dangerous." It speaks of "voices of bitterness" among the union's members who suspect that Poland's bureaucratic elite is interested only in preserving its own comfortable position.

Such bitter words, the paper



Lech Walesa

warns, "may turn into deeds." It appears to suggest that the union would support any legally organized strike initiative from its more than 500 constituent factory units.

## East Germany Appears To Back Easing Soviet Doctrine on Sovereignty

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — East Germany's Communist Party daily, Neues Deutschland, has reported remarks by a Hungarian official that seem to question the so-called Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for Eastern European countries.

Specialists on Eastern Europe said the German move appeared to reflect a debate within the Warsaw Pact over renewing the pact, which expires in May.

In an interview last week with Nepeza, the Hungarian labor union newspaper, Istvan Roska, the deputy foreign minister for Soviet bloc relations, defended Hungary's attempt to forge somewhat independent policies.

When asked whether the alliance had attained enough tolerance so that differences did not become obstacles, he noted that the alliance members had similar principles and goals.

"One must add," he said, "that the member states are interdependent and sovereign countries that, without exception, respect the principle of noninterference in one another's internal affairs. From this it follows that our alliance system is characterized by the constructive cooperation of sovereign states."

To some analysts, Mr. Roska's words challenged the premises of the Brezhnev doctrine, formulated after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 halted the liberalization policies of Alexander Dubcek, then the Czechoslovak party leader.

The doctrine, named for Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader at the time, contends that other members of the Soviet bloc, notably the Soviet Union, have the right to intervene if they feel that the Communist system is threatened in a member country.

Neues Deutschland reprinted excerpts from the Roska interview Monday, signaling approval. The gesture recalled a debate last year when East Germany invoked Hungarian statements to justify its diplomatic opening to West Germany.

The excerpts focused on Mr. Roska's discussion of preparations for the renewal of the 30-year Warsaw Pact. He said members had agreed in principle to extend the alliance for "a further period."

Diplomats say Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany and Poland have expressed reservations over the Soviet wish to extend the pact for 15 or 20 years.

Romania, which does not take part in many military activities of the Warsaw Pact, was the first to make known its preference for a five-year extension. The Romanians most recently expressed their views to reporters accompanying Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on a visit to Bucharest last month.

Western diplomats say the preference of the other countries for a shorter renewal has also become known.

"Everyone had thought it would be an automatic extension," a Western diplomat said. "This debate may be one reason why the Russians came back to the negotiating table in Geneva. They may have felt their own camp was not so easy to keep together."

A Soviet bloc summit meeting in Sofia to discuss renewing the alliance was postponed in January because of the illness of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader. It has not been rescheduled.

Vladimir Kusin, an analyst at Radio Free Europe in Munich, said he believed the duration of the renewal was probably not the main issue. Rather, he noted, members have to agree on the wording of a new preamble to the treaty and other divisive matters.

It was not clear whether Neues Deutschland's embrace of the Hungarian stand portended any improvement in relations between the two Germanys. West German officials have disclosed that in January and February about 2,500 East Germans were granted visas to emigrate.

Among them are people who sought refuge in West German embassies in Eastern Europe last year but had to return home to obtain permission to leave, officials said.

**Poland Praises Genscher**

Poland's state-run newspaper said Thursday that the brief visit to Warsaw this week by West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was a significant event that could lead to improved relations between the two countries. The Associated Press reported from Warsaw.

The official government daily, Rzeczpospolita, said Mr. Genscher's talks Wednesday with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other senior officials would "help invigorate contacts in all areas of bilateral relations."

The newspaper praised Mr. Genscher for reaffirming his government's commitment to the 1970 treaty in which West Germany recognized Poland's postwar boundaries. Nearly a third of modern Poland was German territory before World War II.

Rzeczpospolita said Mr. Genscher's support for the Ostpolitik treaty "makes this relatively brief get-together quite significant."

Rzeczpospolita said it remained to be seen "whether the barriers which have been blocking the road toward further normalization between the two countries" for three years were removed during the Warsaw talks.

The Genscher visit may prove to have been a litmus test in this respect," it said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Vietnamese Driven Out, Thais Say

BANGKOK (AP) — Thai forces drove Vietnamese troops from strategic hills near the Cambodian border Thursday, repulsing Vietnam's largest incursion into Thailand since Vietnam invaded Cambodia six years ago, Thai military officers said.

Air strikes cleared paths for the Thai offensive, the officers said. "We certainly have achieved control of the three hills," said Major General Narudon Depradit, an army spokesman.

General Narudon said the Thais had killed about 100 Vietnamese in the four days since the incursion into Surin province. Thai supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlang-ek, placed the Surin border area and other border regions on full alert.

### Bomb at West German Store Hurts 8

DORTMUND, West Germany (AP) — A bomb exploded Thursday afternoon in a department store here, injuring eight persons, police said. Seven were hospitalized, two in serious condition. A leftist group claimed responsibility for the attack.

An Interior Ministry spokesman, Wighard Haerdil, said the attack could signal the start of a terrorist campaign "against the whole population." It was the first leftist attack on a West German department store since 1969.

The bomb was under a counter at the Hertie department store in central Dortmund, a police spokesman said. He said two men seen near the counter shortly before the bomb went off were being sought. A group calling itself Action Christian Klar, after a man accused of being a leader of the Red Army Faction urban guerrilla organization, claimed it had planted the bomb and said others would follow.

### Pakistan Sentences 54 to Life Terms

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — A special military court in Lahore has sentenced 54 people to life imprisonment on charges of conspiring to assassinate President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and other leaders, court officials said.

The accused, most of whom have been under arrest for more than 10 years, had been charged with targeting judges, police and ranking armed forces officials for assassination. The trial, which began in Kot Lakhpat prison in the Punjab capital of Lahore in August, concluded in December. The sentences were imposed Wednesday.

Similar charges were made against 42 others who are either living in exile or are dead. Among those charged in absentia were Murtaza Bhutto and Shah Nawaz Bhutto, sons of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was hanged in 1979 two years after his overthrow by General Zia.

### Press Institute Urges Easing of Curbs

CAIRO (Reuters) — The International Press Institute has passed several resolutions drawing attention to cases where it finds press freedom or individual journalists to be at risk.

The 34th general assembly of the institute, at the end of a three-day meeting here Wednesday, urged Chile and South Africa to relax their controls on the media; appealed for the release of a Philippine journalist, Satur Ocampo, held for more than nine years; and deplored Britain's Official Secrets Act. It also voiced concern about the state of free speech in Paraguay.

The institute's goal is to promote the flow of accurate and fair news among nations. It has a membership of nearly 2,000 editors and publishers.

### U.S. Is Cautious About Mubarak Play

WASHINGTON (APF) — The State Department said Thursday that it might be premature to hold talks in Washington between the U.S. government and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as proposed by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

A State Department spokesman, commenting on the Mubarak proposal, said that "at the present stage of discussions among the various parties, we should guard against premature activity which could be counterproductive." Mr. Mubarak, who is scheduled to go to Washington on Saturday for talks, said last month that a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation could be a useful first step before direct negotiations between Jordan, the Palestinians and Israel.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has said that he is willing to meet Jordanian and Palestinian representatives, but not members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. King Hussein of Jordan accepted Mr. Mubarak's idea during a meeting with the Egyptian leader Wednesday in Egypt. King Hussein and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, have agreed on a plan for a joint delegation.

### Nicaraguan Rebels Assailed on Rights

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — An independent New York lawyer's investigation of assertions that anti-government rebels in Nicaragua violate human rights has produced 145 sworn affidavits that he says document "a distinct pattern" of murders, kidnappings, assaults and torture of civilians.

The report by Reed Brody, 31, a former assistant state attorney general in New York, was to be released Thursday by the International Human Rights Law Group and the Washington Office on Latin America, which endorse the findings.

The report is the latest in a series of studies, testimony and speeches by both the Reagan administration and its critics over U.S. aid to guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government. Mr. Brody's report is the first to include sworn affidavits from witnesses, whom he said were available for further questioning. The issue of aid to the guerrillas is scheduled for congressional debate next month. (WP, LAT)

### Shultz Opposes Sanctions on Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday he was opposed to using economic sanctions to force the Mexican authorities to crack down on illegal drug dealers or to remove corrupt government officials.

But he told a U.S. Senate appropriations subcommittee that the kidnapping and murder of a U.S. drug enforcement officer in Mexico, threats against other U.S. agents and inaction by Mexican authorities on illegal drug production might demand a U.S. response. The drug enforcement officer's body was found Wednesday, with that of a Mexican government pilot, on a ranch where four persons had been killed in a weekend shoot-out with Mexican authorities.

### For the Record

FBI officials investigating a shot fired through a window at the home of Justice Harry A. Blackmun of the U.S. Supreme Court last week say they believe the shot was random and not aimed at him, said Tom Bell, spokesman for the Arlington County police force in Virginia.

Ten death row inmates in Huntsville, Texas, have asked courts to drop appeals on their behalf and allow them to be put to death. One of the inmates said he and the others were tired of "limping the pockets" of their attorneys. (UPI)

Salvadoran guerrillas killed the government military spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, on Thursday at a San Salvador tennis club. Witnesses said three gunmen shot Colonel Cienfuegos from close range as he rested between games. (AP)

Cleaning employees at Charles de Gaulle airport north of Paris remained on strike for a 10th day Thursday demanding better wages. Passenger lounges at the airport are littered with debris. (AP)

### Poll Finds Unease on Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

for the aged and disabled receiving Social Security.

Many of the respondents cited more than one threatened cut. Seven percent cited education, generally, 6 percent cited Medicare, 4 percent each cited college loans and farm subsidies and 3 percent mentioned programs for the elderly in general. Other programs mentioned by at least 2 percent of the respondents were welfare, domestic programs, veterans benefits, Medicaid health insurance for the poor, unemployment benefits and cuts in wages for federal workers.

For the fiscal year 1986, which begins next Oct. 1, Mr. Reagan has proposed the smallest increase in spending in two decades, a total of 1.5 percent. Since this includes a 12.7 percent increase in military spending, a number of domestic programs would be reduced.

Over all, those surveyed, who were concerned about cuts tended to be more economically vulnerable. Blacks were more likely to be

able to identify specific budget cuts than whites, as were older people, and people with lower incomes.

But while respondents feared many of the proposed budget cuts, they considered worthwhile programs that they considered worthwhile but could still be cut. Military spending, picked by 11 percent, led the list.

The Times-CBS News Poll also showed a slight decline in approval of Mr. Reagan's handling of his office. Still, 59 percent approved, down from 65 percent at the beginning of January. Twenty-six percent of blacks, far more than in most of his first term, approved.

While the president has emphasized public support for more military spending, for more military programs, Mr. Reagan's approval rating has declined. Thirty percent of those responding said they would like to see military spending decreased and only 1 percent said it should be increased. Half would keep spending where it is.

## Scottish Miners Return; Union Meets on Closures

The Associated Press

SHEFFIELD, England — Most of the 12,500 coalminers in Scotland went back to work Thursday for the first time in nearly a year while miners' union leaders renewed their vow to carry on their battle against mine closures.

In other regions, most of the 90,000 striking coalminers returned to work Tuesday after the union leadership voted to end the 51-week strike. But the Scottish miners had held out for amnesty for about 700 strikers who were fired during the strike.

As the miners returned to work in Scotland, leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers met for the first time since the strike ended.

"We shall do all we can to secure a resumption of negotiations to deal with outstanding issues in the industry," the union president, Arthur Scargill, said after the meeting

in the northern England industrial center of Sheffield.

Less than 4 percent of Britain's 186,000 miners remained on strike, according to the National Coal Board, which runs the nation's 174 state-owned mines.

The union's national leaders ordered the return to work last Sunday, admitting they failed to win a management promise never to close mines solely because they lose money. The strike began March 12 to protest the coal board's proposal to close 20 pits unprofitable pits and eliminate 20,000 jobs.

The end of the strike followed a deadlock in negotiations and a surge in defections that brought more than half of Britain's miners back to work.

The return to work Thursday by most of the miners in Scotland left the small Kent coalfield, where approximately 2,000 miners work, as the only region holding out solidly against the end of the strike.

However, a decision by a mine foreman's union to cross miners' picket lines Thursday allowed coal production to begin at one mine in Kent for the first time since the walkout started, the coal board said.

### Coal Discovery in Ulster

Officials in Belfast announced Wednesday the first big discovery of coal in Northern Ireland. The Associated Press reported.

The estimated one billion tons (902 million metric tons) could drastically cut energy costs in the province, officials said. They said the reserves of the soft lignite coal could generate one-third of the British province's electricity within 10 years.

John Gaston, chairman of the Northern Ireland Electricity Service, said that the reserves of the woody-textured coal were found near Crumlin on the eastern shore of Lough Neagh.

Energy costs are 20 percent higher in Northern Ireland than in the rest of Britain because of the cost of transporting the coal.



Juan Carlos Diaz Arkotxa

## Bomb in His Car Kills Police Chief in Basque Spain

United Press International

VITORIA, Spain — The head of the Basque region's police force was killed Thursday by a bomb that exploded as he started his car near the Basque capital of Vitoria, authorities said.

The bomb apparently was placed under the car of Lieutenant Colonel Juan Carlos Diaz Arkotxa, 52, when he stopped at a roadside cafe on his way to the police academy near Vitoria, the police said. The police said the explosion was triggered when Colonel Diaz put the key in the ignition. He died in a hospital minutes after he was taken there by the police.

He was the first member of the autonomous Basque regional police, created in October 1982, to be assassinated. The creation of the force, the Ertzaintza, was a long-standing demand of Basque nationalists in their bid for greater independence from Madrid.

Officials said no group took immediate responsibility for the attack but they suspected it was the work of the separatist group ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

## Zimbabwe Identifies Bodies of 3 Tourists

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Three of six bodies found in shallow graves last week were identified as those of American, British and Australian tourists kidnapped by dissidents in July 1982, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Thursday.

He said the bodies of Kevin Ellis of Bellevue, Washington; William Butler, an Australian; and James Greenwell, a Briton, had been positively identified. Pathologists still were working to identify three other bodies believed to be Brett Baldwin of Walnut Creek, California; Tony Bajzeli, an Australian; and Martin Hodgson, a Briton.

At a news conference, Mr. Mugabe blamed the dissident supporters of an opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, for kidnapping the tourists, who he said were murdered three days after they were abducted. Several villagers who failed to report the murders were under arrest, Mr. Mugabe said.

Mr. Mugabe said five of the tourists, who disappeared while traveling from Victoria Falls to Bulawayo on July 23, 1982, were shot to death. The sixth was strangled.

He said investigations revealed they were killed after trying to attract the attention of military aircraft searching for them.

The bodies had been exhumed and reburied a number of times since July 1982, Mr. Mugabe said, and a number of bones and two skulls still were missing.

He said villagers, who had known of the deaths all along and had reburied the bodies, failed to confirm the murders, even when some were arrested and questioned.

Mr. Mugabe said the six were abducted by 22 dissidents led by a man known as Eskimo Wasi.

The security minister, Emmerson Mnangagwa, said that 16 of the kidnappers had been killed by security forces in the past three years. Two, including Mr. Wasi, were under arrest and four were still unaccounted for.

Mr. Mugabe said letters making political demands in return for the release of the tourists and signed by dissidents supporting Mr. Nkoma's party had been received by the government.

Mr. Nkomo said, "It has absorbed many times its initial population, and it is trying to maintain a political democracy."

But Mr. Wallis said that Israel continued to refuse to cover deficits and this would only become worse. The drop in published inflation rates of recent months, he said, was artificial because they were the result of price freezes and did not reflect the true cost of items.

And, he said, Israel needs to cut back sharply on the number of people employed by the government but has not worked out a plan for handling and re-employing the unemployed that this would create.

## Billionaires Have Woes

(Continued from Page 1)

brought on by a brain disorder — cerebellar degenerative disease — that has confined him to a wheelchair, slurred his speech and left him able to sign his name only with an illegible scrawl.

Doctors say he is still alert. But associates say that as his physical condition has declined, he has relied more on outside advisers, who have led him astray.

Ironically, his sale of his beloved Cowboys last summer for \$80 million seemed to have made matters worse. He used the cash to liquidate some of his debts, but the publicity made other creditors nervous and "created an effective run on his estate," an adviser said.

Mr. Murchison's father, one of the giants of Texas oil field lore, is known for his pithy sayings about money: one of which seems especially ironic now. "Money is like manure. If you spread it around, it does a lot of good. But if you pile it up in one place, it stinks like hell."

The Young Mr. Murchison spread it all over — in resort condominiums in Key West, Florida, in construction companies in Hawaii, in a ritzy Washington development. All have had to be auctioned or sold; the Murchison empire is now in bankruptcy court.

What to make of all this?

"It's a tough time to be a Texas billionaire," said William E. Gibson, chief economist at Republic Bank Corp. in Dallas.

"The downturn in the energy business is a factor," he said, plus at the same time, these people got into "deals that seem to have downturned."

## China Eases Restrictions On Foreign Currency

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China has eased some restrictions on the possession of foreign currency, allowing residents who receive funds from family members overseas to withdraw the money from the bank, the economic newspaper Jingji Ribao reported Thursday.

Previously, Chinese residents who received foreign remittances had to deposit the money in state bank accounts and could only withdraw Chinese currency. "This move will help the banks garner more foreign currency from private hands," the daily newspaper said.

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## Farmers Decry Reagan's Veto; House Won't Seek to Override

Los Angeles Times Service  
PHOENIX, Arizona — President Ronald Reagan's veto of emergency legislation to provide relief for farmers has been denounced by farm leaders, who say the decision by the House Democratic leadership not to seek override the veto.

Carpenter, president of the National Farmers Union, said Wednesday the veto was "a sadistic display of theatrics." He said the decision by the House speaker, James P. O'Neill Jr., not to seek override was "a most unfortunate display of weakness."

Mr. Carpenter urged farmers and rural businessmen to give Congressmen returning to their home districts this weekend a "rural reality check" and "demand accountability of those who did not support the farm relief measure."

Mr. Carpenter had originally led a huge campaign in Washington and in rural regions to support a veto override. He said the House sponsors announced immediately after the veto that they would attempt to override it.

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, called Mr. Carpenter's campaign "a veto for a veto" and said the House would not attempt to override the veto.

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By voting only to freeze farm spending, Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, said: "We're going to fall far short of the necessary goal in deficit reduction. Simply voting for a freeze on every budget (category) down the line is simply going to be inadequate."

On the administration's behalf, Mr. Domenici had proposed sharply reducing price-support programs, terminating direct operating loans, phasing out federal crop insurance and establishing various user fees.

Mr. Domenici said it is too early to predict failure for deficit-reduction efforts on domestic spending. "I didn't expect anything better than this in the midst of an agricultural crisis," he said.

He said the committee could still regain lost ground on such major issues as Social Security and Medicare, the health care program for the elderly, Mr. Domenici is proposing major Medicare cuts and elimination of cost-of-living increases for Social Security retirement and disability benefits for one year.

The farm vote followed a pattern in which committee members of both parties generally embraced a budget freeze but rejected more drastic cuts proposed by Mr. Reagan in his fiscal 1986 budget.

The committee voted to reject Mr. Reagan's proposal to eliminate the Small Business Administration, instead recommending a two-thirds cut in its direct-loan program.

The panel voted, Mr. Reagan wanted, to end direct loans under the Export-Import Bank but approved additional funds to help finance foreign purchase of U.S. products, including increased interest subsidies and a \$1 billion fund to protect domestic producers from "predatory" overseas competition.

It also rejected Mr. Reagan's proposals end funding for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

In many areas, from energy conservation to water-project construction, it rejected Mr. Reagan's proposals for spending cuts, deciding instead to freeze spending at current levels.

[Thursday, the committee voted, 13-9, to reject Mr. Reagan's proposal to terminate government support of the Amtrak passenger rail system. The Associated Press reported from Washington, the panel adopted a proposal to keep subsidies at current levels of about \$600 million a year. The vote also kept alive the bulk of federal mass transit aid for cities.]

In initial votes on nonmilitary spending, the committee approved only half of the spending reductions proposed by Mr. Domenici to achieve a target of more than \$50 billion in deficit reductions for next year.

After voting on foreign aid and trade assistance, science, energy and environmental spending, farm programs and commerce, the committee had approved about \$4.7 billion in deficit reductions for next year. This fell about \$9.6 billion short of Mr. Domenici's goal for these areas of spending.

By contrast, it had voted Tuesday to approve even bigger cuts in Reagan's military buildup than Mr. Domenici had recommended, amounting to \$79 billion over three years instead of a \$66 billion cut over three years.

Mr. Reagan has said that more research is needed into the causes and effects of acid rain and has rejected Canadian overtures for a joint cleanup of airborne pollutants.

Canadian officials have been concerned that the lack of any progress on the issue at the meeting in Quebec on March 17 and 18 could undercut public support for Mr. Reagan.

However, Mrs. Blais-Grenier carefully avoided linking Wednesday's announcement to the Quebec meeting. She insisted that the program resulted from six months of work since the Mulroney government came into office last September.

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**FIGHT AGAINST POLLUTION** — The West German economics minister, Martin Bangemann, talking to the Italian environment minister, Alfredo Biondi, who chaired an EC meeting in Brussels on Thursday on auto pollution. The pin on Mr. Biondi's tie says "Stop Acid Rain" in Dutch.

## Canada Plans Cleanup Of Acid Rain in the East

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service  
OTTAWA — The Canadian government has announced a major environmental plan to reduce airborne emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides, better known as acid rain, by 50 percent in eastern Canada over the next nine years.

The program, announced Wednesday by the environment minister, Suzanne Blais-Grenier, includes contributions amounting to \$109 million by 1994 to clean up Canadian smelters. It also includes the adoption of emission standards, like those in the United States, aimed at reducing nitrogen oxide emissions from new cars and light trucks by 45 percent. It would take effect for 1988 models.

The announcement came at a news conference, coming 11 days before Prime Minister Brian Mulroney meets with President Ronald Reagan in Quebec, seemed timed to strengthen Canada's case for more joint action. Mr. Mulroney said in December that the subject of acid rain would be at the top of his agenda with Mr. Reagan.

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## Arizona Man Gets an Artificial Heart; U.S. Warning May Have Been Defied

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Doctors in Arizona have implanted an experimental artificial heart in a 32-year-old man whose body had rejected a transplanted human heart within 22 hours.

The operation to implant the experimental heart was carried out Wednesday at the University of Arizona in Tucson, apparently in defiance of a U.S. Food and Drug Administration warning against performing the implant.

[Early Thursday, surgeons transplanted a second human heart into the patient, who had been kept alive for 11 hours by the artificial heart. The Associated Press reported. The patient was listed in critical condition with complications that include congestive heart failure caused by fluid in the lungs, said Allan Biegel, a University of Arizona vice president.]

[Mr. Biegel said that Dr. Jack Copeland, the surgeon who performed the transplant, reported that the complications were "a direct result of the length of time that the patient spent on the heart-lung machine" on Wednesday while awaiting implantation of the artificial heart and then his second human heart.]

The artificial heart used Wednesday had been under development for about 18 months but had never before been used on a human, said Vern Lamplot, a spokesman at the University of Arizona Hospital. The device, which differs from the earlier Jarvik-7 artificial heart in its valve and bladder structure, had been implanted successfully in a calf "for a short period of time," he added.

The Jarvik-7 heart is the model that was implanted in Dr. Barney B. Clark at the University of Utah in 1982 and in William J. Schroeder and Murray P. Haydon at Humana Hospital Audubon in Louisville, Kentucky. Both Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Haydon remain patients at Humana. Dr. Clark died in 1983.

Dubbed the Phoenix heart, the device implanted Wednesday was designed by Dr. Kevin Cheng, a dentist associated with St. Luke's Hospital in Phoenix, Mr. Lamplot said. It was implanted by Dr. Cecil Vaughn of St. Luke's with the assistance of Dr. Copeland, head of the transplant surgery team at the University of Arizona.

David L. Duarte, a spokesman for the FDA in Washington, said that his agency had warned the hospital not to use an artificial heart without official permission and that no permission had been granted.

"We feel the law has been violated," he said. "We're going to get the facts and decide what to do about it."

The patient, whose identity was not disclosed, suffered from cardiomyopathy, which destroys the muscle cells in the heart. As a complication of the disease, he developed a potentially fatal heart-rhythm abnormality called ventricular tachycardia.

Dr. Copeland's team completed a human heart transplant at 5 A.M. Tuesday. But the patient's condition worsened early Wednesday and at 3 A.M. the heart stopped beating. Mr. Biegel said in a statement Wednesday. The doctors used their hands to get the heart beating again.

Subsequent tests showed that "other vital organs were functioning well," Mr. Biegel said, and the doctors decided to move the patient to an operating room where he was put on a heart-lung machine while a search was made for a new human heart.

Mr. Biegel said that Dr. Copeland had told him that two patients "essentially died immediately following transplant surgery because of a failure of a transplanted heart."

Dr. Copeland, Mr. Biegel said, stated after those events that he had decided "if this ever happens again, I will do everything in my power to see that this does not occur."

After the cardiac arrest Wednesday, Dr. Copeland's team called "all the possible sites where hearts for transplants could be found," Mr. Biegel said, "and after several hours it was apparent that no heart was available."

While the team searched for a human heart and while the heart-lung machine took over the essential task of carrying oxygenated blood to all the cells in man's body, calls were made to Phoenix and also to the University of Utah, where the Jarvik-7 heart was implanted for the first time.

Mr. Lamplot said that Dr. Vaughn arrived in Tucson at 9 A.M. Wednesday and installed the mechanical heart, which he brought with him, in an operation that lasted about three hours.

The team of University of Arizona surgeons implanted the device after deciding against using a Jarvik-7 artificial heart.

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THEODORA, oratorio (10 avril)  
DIVERTISSEMENT: HANDEL A LONDRES (11 avril)  
olistes, chœurs, ballet et orchestre de l'ENGLISH BACH FESTIVAL.

**CHANT:**  
Frederika VON STADE (9 avril) - Janusz MONARCHA (13 avril)  
Renato BRUNO (16 avril) - Teresa BERGANZA (19 avril)

**PIANO:**  
Henriette GARTNER (6 avril) - Aldo CICCOLINI (15 avril)  
**MUSIQUE DE CHAMBRE:**  
QUATUOR VIA NOVA (5 avril) - 1 MUSICI (12 avril)  
MELOS QUARTETT (13 avril)

**MUSIQUE SYMPHONIQUE:**  
ORCHESTRE PHILHARMONIQUE DE MONTE-CARLO  
Lawrence FOSTER - Daniel BARENBOIM, piano (14 avril)  
Jean-Pierre WALLER - Hervé BILLAUT, piano (17 avril)  
Marc SOUSTROT - Nicolas GEDDA, ténor (21 avril)

**BALLET:**  
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET (18-22 avril)  
MOMIX DANCE THEATRE (U.S.A.) (22-23 avril)

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## Fund-Raiser for Reagan May Be Envoy to France

By James R. Dickenson  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Joe M. Rodgers, the founder of a Nashville construction company and a national fund-raiser for President Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party, is expected to be named the next U.S. ambassador to France, according to White House and party sources.

A source said Wednesday that the appointment was "a done deal." Another said it awaited only Mr. Rodgers' final action.

Evan G. Galbraith, the current ambassador, said on a French television program Tuesday night that Mr. Rodgers would be his successor.

A longtime supporter of Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Rodgers, 51, was financial chairman of the Reagan-Bush Campaign Committee for the 1984 presidential campaign. In 1976, when most Tennessee Republicans backed President Gerald R. Ford, Mr. Rodgers supported Mr. Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination.

From 1978 to 1981 he was finance chairman of the Republican National Committee, which has raised more than \$100 million for the party since 1978. In 1981, Mr. Rodgers named him to the Intelligence Oversight Board.

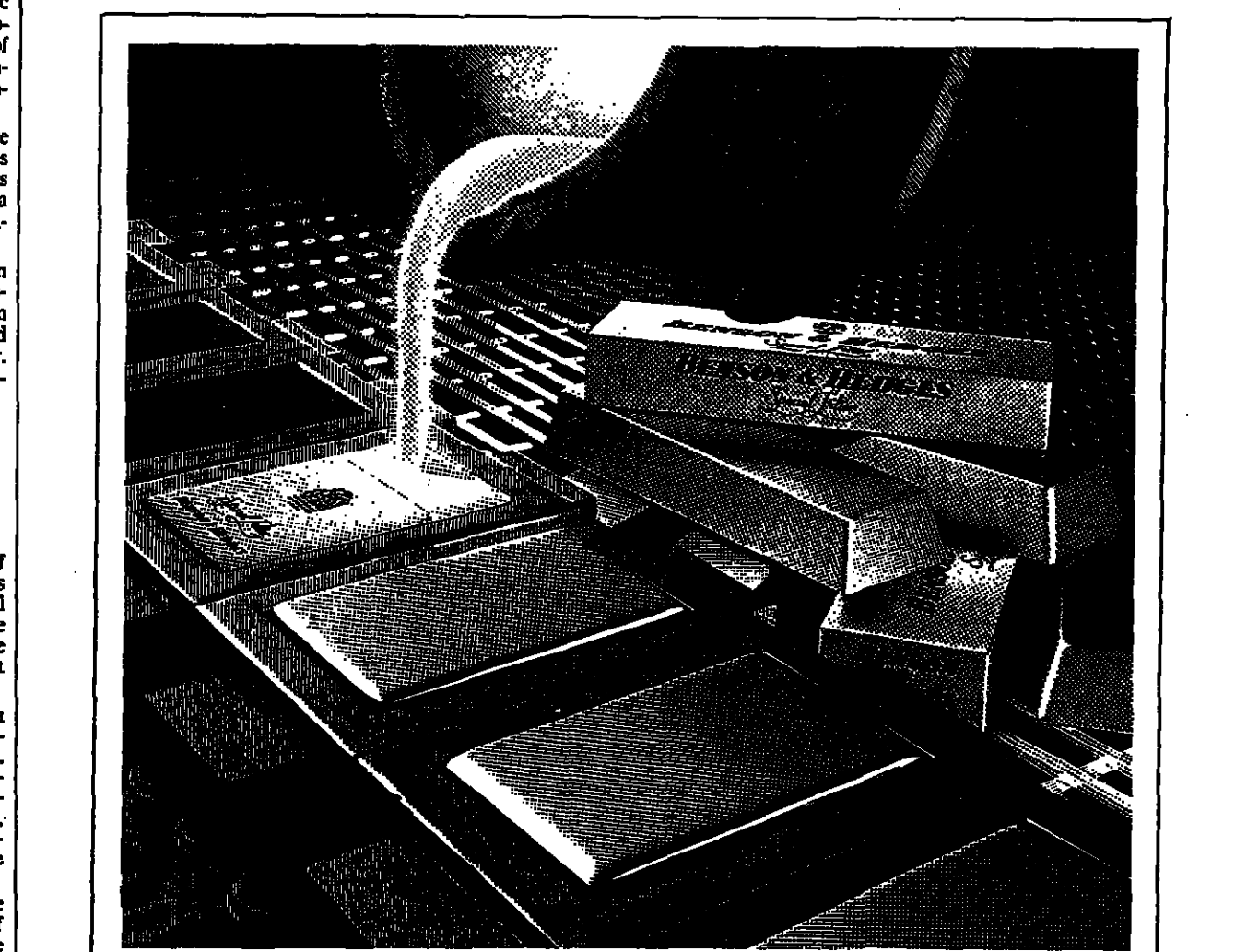
Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee noted that Mr. Rodgers has been "a very close and loyal friend of President Reagan, and the French should be delighted to have someone that close to the president as their ambassador."

What the French will have is a man who is a Christian fundamentalist, deeply conservative, staunchly pro-American, pro-business and anti-union. He is considered a highly energetic, driven man, and he had a heart attack and bypass surgery eight years ago, at the age of 43.

"He'll have an interesting time with the Socialist government of France," said Richard Lodge, the Tennessee Democratic chairman. "He's 100 percent all-American."

Mr. Rodgers, who was born in Alabama, received a degree in engineering from Alabama University in 1956.

In 1966, he founded a construction company in Nashville that had total sales of \$230,000 that year. Ten years later, its sales were \$140 million.



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Intervention Could Help

What in the world is happening to the dollar? It is being bid up relentlessly. Does that matter? A great deal, although President Reagan does not concede it. Should anything be done? Several things, but they need a push.

The dollar's cost in other currencies has risen about 70 percent since 1980 because foreign investors want their money and credit in America, whose strong growth, low inflation, high interest rates and social calm make it the most dependable profitable haven. The president takes pride in this, as he should. But he should also take protective action.

In Mr. Reagan's view the dollar's proper value is whatever the world market says it is, and if that causes trouble it is someone else's responsibility. But it is America's trouble: Farmers and businessmen are finding it impossible to compete overseas because the rising dollar keeps raising the price of their products; domestic industries, like textiles, are being wiped out not by inefficiency but by imports, whose prices decline every time the dollar goes up. Friendly struggling countries that owe America so many dollars cannot bear the burden of owing it more every week. And allies feel trapped and resentful; they are afraid to reduce their interest rates to stimulate growth because that would send still more of their capital fleeing into dollars.

As Paul Volcker testified on Wednesday, the dollar's strength also hobbles the Federal Reserve's effort to resist inflation. When the Fed wants to restrain the money supply — now expanding faster than intended — it fears making the dollar still stronger and further damaging the trade balance. That imbalance already finds Congress threatening a disastrous across-the-board increase in tariffs.

The overriding danger of a soaring dollar is that it must eventually fall. There is surely a limit — although no one knows precisely what it is — to the demand for dollars and the patience of the allies. The higher the dollar rises, the farther it might one day fall, causing even more damage, like higher American interest rates, if it falls too fast.

What might be done? President Reagan is right to tell Western Europe and Japan to whip up some economic energy and to permit the flexibility in labor and investment that could bring faster growth and reinvigorate their currencies. But Mr. Reagan ignores the damaging effect of his own inadequate actions to reduce his budget deficits. Heavy federal borrowing and the expectation of renewed inflation are keeping America's interest rates high, thus adding to the dollar's magnetism.

Last week half a dozen central banks tried to brake the dollar's rise by selling several billion dollars from their reserves. That increased the supply and undercut the price. The U.S. Treasury pooh-poohs this intervention, which means that the Federal Reserve could probably give only token assistance to the effort.

Intervention is, admittedly, a stopgap that works mostly to discourage spot speculators, not true investors. No one contends that such market manipulation can be a sturdy dike. But it may hold back the waters for a time, which would help if they are tearing their natural crest. Central bank intervention can be useful insurance and it costs relatively little. But the Reagan administration will not think about insurance until it is made to recognize that there is a problem. Too much pride in the rising dollar risks a painful fall.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Thatcher's Mixed Results

The collapse of the British miners' strike, after nearly a year of extraordinary turbulence, is the kind of event that permanently marks a country's political life. It was unquestionably better for Britain — very much better — than the strike failed.

For one thing, the leadership had commenced the strike by overriding the union's own rules and refusing to hold a strike vote. It relied on very rough picketing, rock throwing and threats to try to enforce the decision of the most militant on the doubters. This did not work. The implications would have been obvious if it had worked. But that is why the union was never able to hold the allegiance of its full membership and why it got only the most tepid support from other unions.

The strike was not only an attempt to bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government. It was a counterattack against her faith in economic rationalization and against her determined drive to accelerate British economic growth.

The union's overriding purpose was to perpetuate present jobs in the mines, including mines that produce unneeded coal at huge losses to their owner, the government. The union said it intended to secure jobs not only for the men now holding them but for generations to come. You are entitled to ask whether it is enlightened social policy to continue send-

ing 16-year-old boys underground to spend their working lives in the harsh and dangerous world of a miner, producing coal that cannot compete with that of other countries.

The union, under its Marxist leaders, was insisting on tradition and the observance of past usage regardless of cost. It was the government, in contrast, that kept pressing for radical reform in the name of efficiency.

The end of this strike is the most important of the victories that Mrs. Thatcher has won for her economic program, but there have been others. Unfortunately she has less to show for them than she hoped. The long decline in manufacturing continues; the number of manufacturing jobs is almost one-fourth lower than when the Conservatives took office six years ago. Unemployment is nearly 14 percent.

That is what makes it so difficult to move labor out of overmanned, money-losing industries like coal — there is not much demand elsewhere. Britain's economy is currently expanding but, as usual, less rapidly than the other major countries of Western Europe. The miners' strike itself is part of the explanation of the disappointing performance of the past year. With her campaign to cut down subsidies to uncompetitive producers, Mrs. Thatcher is on the right track. The puzzling thing is that so far her achievements have had little visible effect.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Case Against Lead

The U.S. government's Environmental Protection Agency has built such a solid case for its new tight limits on lead additives in gasoline that the only remaining question is which EPA Administrator Lee Thomas says he is still weighing — is how soon leaded gasoline should be banned altogether.

Four years ago, Vice President George Bush's regulatory relief task force recommended that the EPA consider relaxing or rescinding restrictions on leaded gasoline. Since that time, agency policymakers and researchers have amassed evidence that the health costs to the public of leaded gasoline are so great — and the benefits to vehicle users so slight, if they exist at all — that nothing but the practicalities of an orderly phaseout should stand in the way of eliminating lead from gasoline.

Lead has long been recognized as highly toxic to human beings. But only recently have scientists produced strong statistical and experimental evidence that lead from vehicle emissions can be absorbed into the body in sufficient quantities to cause serious health effects. Last summer, on the basis of studies showing that even minute amounts of lead can permanently reduce mental capacity in children, the EPA proposed to cut lead in gasoline by more than 90 percent by next January. Now, armed with additional studies showing strong links between lead exposure and high

blood pressure, the agency has brought forward the deadline for meeting that goal and is considering a total ban by 1988.

The EPA does not rest its case on its health findings alone, persuasive as they are. Its studies also show that increasing numbers of motorists have been illegally using leaded gasoline in newer cars, thus damaging the catalytic converters needed to reduce other automobile emissions. Leaded gasoline is slightly cheaper, and some motorists believe it improves engine performance. But the EPA has demonstrated that most of these savings are offset by the need for more frequent replacements of engine oil and mufflers in cars using leaded gas.

The agency has even undermined the case for retaining some leaded gasoline for use in older vehicles. Lead additives were previously thought essential to prevent excessive valve wear in heavy-duty trucks and in cars produced before the mid-70s — at least if they ran continuously at high speeds. But the EPA has discovered that both the Pentagon and the U.S. Postal Service have been using unleaded gasoline in their extensive fleets without any indications of unusual valve wear.

A final thing that EPA has demonstrated is that its own sustained investment in good research and staff development pays off handsomely in sensible policy decisions.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## FROM OUR MARCH 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Official Is Shot in Guadeloupe**  
**POINTE-A-PITRE**—An attack was made on M. Philippe Henry, Secretary-General, who was seriously wounded by two gunshots [on March 6]. One charge struck him in the right arm, and the other in the back. When the shots were fired M. Henry was on the veranda of his residence at Basse-Terre. The situation remains very critical. The town is calm, but in the country there is much disorder. The planters, under the protection of soldiers, who unfortunately are far from numerous, will this week resume the gathering in of the sugar crop. M. Henry was appointed Secretary-General of the Guadeloupe administration on November 22, 1907. He is a functionary of great experience, having been several years in Indo-China.

**1935: Land Speed Record Bettered**  
**DAYTONA BEACH, Florida**—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British racing motorist, smashed his own world speed record here [on March 7] driving his giant Bluebird car at an average rate of 276.816 miles per hour. Moving northward over the hard-packed sand and with the wind behind him, he attained the fastest speed ever traveled by man on land when he flashed through the measured mile at 281.030 miles per hour. This figure, averaged with an earlier southbound run of 272.727 miles per hour, established a new mark. The previous record, set by Sir Malcolm in February, 1933, was 272.108. Sir Malcolm said that during the run thin threads were hanging from the walls of the tires "like the fringe of a rug."

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## If Allies Don't See Advantage, Why Remain Allies?

By William Pfaff

**OXFORD, England**—The meaning of alliance has been brought into question by New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange, whose government refuses to accept port visits by U.S. vessels with nuclear weapons aboard. He argues that nuclear weapons "are morally indefensible." He made that case last Friday in an Oxford Union debate with the Reverend Jerry Falwell of Lynchburg, Virginia, and the Moral Majority.

Mr. Lange won the debate, according to the vote of Union members. Mr. Falwell voiced the sentiment that freedom is better than tyranny and Western values are to be preferred to those of Leninism, drawing from that the conclusion that what defends the former from the latter must be moral. Mr. Lange was more subtle. He offered no judgments upon how Americans and Europeans, in different circumstances from those of New Zealand, have chosen to defend themselves or their values. He said that his own country's hostility to nuclear weapons has been made clear for many years. Previous governments opposed nuclear tests in the Pacific. He himself campaigned for office with a promise to ban U.S. nuclear weapons from New Zealand waters.

"The people of New Zealand reached a straightforward conclusion: The nuclear weapons which threatened them, and it was accordingly pointless to be defended by them," Mr. Lange wants a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, but he also states that New Zealand will honor its commitments to conventional defense and to the support of social and economic development in the region. The United States has retorted that New Zealand's action will not be without costs to New Zealand. Wellington will not be furnished certain U.S. intelligence data. New Zealand can no longer expect the U.S. government — Congress as well as the administration — to look with the old warmth toward New Zealanders and their exports.

This American retaliation, according to Mr. Lange, expresses "the moral position of totalitarianism." America, he says, is insisting that New Zealand "must be obliged to be host to nuclear weapons," and is attempting "to compel an ally to accept a position against the will of its people." But that plainly is not so. Washington is saying that New Zealand can choose the course it wants, but must accept that choice entail consequences.

There is a larger issue in this. Washington has fairly consistently taken the position that when trouble arises in the alliance, the allies themselves must be defended — even against the allies themselves. When public opinion moves against an alliance decision — the last case was that of Pershing missiles in Europe — and campaigns of persuasion

are launched, allied governments are pressed to reconsider their wavering citizens. No one in Washington has been brave enough to tell people to make up their own minds but also be prepared to take the consequences of their decisions. Yet what is at stake is the health of the Western alliance, which is not as good as it could be.

The Oxford debate between David Lange and Jerry Falwell was preceded by a brief preliminary bout between two undergraduates on the proposition that a special relationship no longer exists between America and Britain. The proposition conventionally argued that the relationship which existed during World War II lapsed long ago, and that Britain no longer enjoys either special attention or special affection in Washington. Mr. Reagan's and Mrs. Thatcher's mutual admiration notwithstanding, the opponent said that a special relationship does exist: that of master to servant.

In the principal debate, one of the participants, Julian Critchley, a member of Parliament and a Conservative Party specialist in defense, inadvertently referred to the United States as "the U.S.S.A.," for which he quickly and gracefully apologized. The state of the alliance, one nonethe-

less thinks, is not so wonderful when even the British Tory subconscious rises in revolt. The time has come to reconsider what the system of Western alliances really is worth to its members. A situation has been allowed to develop in which some allies feel dragged into actions that serve only U.S. security rather than their own, while some Americans feel exploited by those whose contribution to what is supposed to be the common cause seems to fall short of the U.S. contribution. American pushing, wheeling and threats will not correct this. They make it worse.

An alliance is an arrangement of mutual advantage, or it is not worth having. If a positive will to be allied with America no longer exists in a given country, better that the arrangement should lapse.

Mr. Lange insists that New Zealanders "decide for themselves how to defend New Zealand." There is absolutely no reason why they should not do so. There equally is no reason why Americans, in all friendship for the New Zealand people, should not themselves decide whether alliance with New Zealand contributes to American security. If Washington were to take this position, and mean it, the air could be cleared of much present unpleasantness, and the Western alliance could be placed on a sounder footing than it now possesses.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Medicine in South Africa

Regarding the opinion column "Blacks in South Africa Need Outside Medical Help" (Feb. 26; by Robert Cole):

While I am in full agreement with Dr. Cole in his abhorrence of the apartheid system — which I have consistently opposed — it is important to set the record straight.

The latest statistics available (1982) show that, of a total population of approximately 31 million, 218 people died of cholera, 50 of typhoid and nine of malaria. Gastroenteritis is not a notifiable disease, so I cannot cite statistics; however, medical authorities conduct a vigorous campaign of education and treatment.

As for infant mortality, the figure for blacks per 1,000 live births is 90 (not 190) — still appalling, but decreasing year by year, which shows a commitment by the authorities to improve health standards.

I am unaware of white doctors who treat only one race group. If they exist, I have never met them. Such behavior would be an infringement of the Hippocratic oath. I have treated more blacks than whites. Does that make me a "white" doctor? In 1983 there were 16,736 doctors registered in South Africa. Assuming that 90 percent were active, that gives a ratio of one doctor per 2,050 people.

True, the level of medical treatment varies greatly from place to place, but that is due more to the free enterprise system than racial segregation. Doctors practice where they wish, and most wish to practice in the cities. The result is that rural areas are a Third World country, while the cities grab the largest share of skilled personnel. The alternative would be forced job allocation for doctors, as practiced in the Soviet Union.

The statement that whites are not permitted to teach in black schools is nonsense. Hundreds of whites teach in black and "colored" schools. The thrust of Dr. Cole's argument is that disparity exists. In that he is correct, but he suggests that it is entirely due to the apartheid system. On those grounds, perhaps he can explain why there is ethnic disparity in health figures for blacks and whites in the United States.

I am not proud of my country's health statistics, but they are the best we can do with the resources we have. South Africa devotes 4.6 percent of its GNP to health services, as opposed to the 2 to 3 percent in other Third World countries.

Speaking as a doctor, I am far from satisfied with our achievements, but allow at least that they are the best in Africa and better than in many other countries elsewhere.

Dr. CHRISTIAN B. BARNARD, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, University of Cape Town.

The National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA), a professional organization of progressive health professionals of all races in South Africa, challenges the assertions in Dr. Barnard's letter.

Wittingly or unwittingly, he has let his international position as a transplant surgeon be exploited by the state to undermine the credibility of scientifically based arguments that prove the link between apartheid and disease. That link is very real.

Resource allocation for health is small by international standards and little of it is for primary health care. There is gross inequity of resource distribution for health.

And South Africa is not a poor country — and thus is not comparable with Third World countries.

High-technology medical care consumes 97 percent of the health budget. This trend, for which Dr. Barnard is partly responsible, contributes to the global trend toward comprehensive, community-based care.

Dr. Barnard attempts to distort reality by citing deaths due to cholera, typhoid and malaria — diseases with low mortality that have reached epidemic proportions in recent years. These infectious diseases are par excellence related to the poor environmental and socioeconomic circumstances that are a direct consequence of the policies of apartheid.

Dr. FAROOK MEER, Durban, South Africa.

Dr. Barnard's statistics, taken from official sources, are inherently biased by virtue of their source. Statistics for blacks are everywhere deficient, but for rural areas and the so-called townships they are almost entirely absent. Such data as are available reflect a situation no more favorable than exists in other African countries.

But the comparison with other African states is inappropriate. The South African advantage in health is a reflection of a huge disparity in economic development and has little to do with medical practice. South Africa is "really a Third World country," as Dr. Barnard says, but that is because the apartheid system preserves and ensures the maldistribution of poverty and disease.

South Africa's system establishes political, social, residential and occupational segregation, prohibits free movement in search of work, enforces resettlement in desolate places and blocks access to education and other services that promote welfare. Dr. Barnard admits the inequity. As a South African by birth and training, however, I regret his defense of the inequity — the "best we can do with the resources we have."

MERVYN Süsser, Professor of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York.

## In Victory, Ariel Sharon Would Not Stand Alone

By Joyce R. Starr

**TEL AVIV**—"I am 100 percent against the ideas of Meir Kahane. I think he doesn't have a right to be here in Israel. . . . The Arabs living in Israel must have all the rights of citizens, as well as the obligations, including army service. Yes, I would like to see all of the Palestinians now living in Israel join the Israeli Defense Forces."

Shimon Peres speaking? No, Ariel Sharon, who is now minister of commerce and industry, during a recent interview at his ranch near Ashdod.

The words "Arik Sharon is a threat to democracy in Israel" have been repeated so often that they are almost a cliché. Books have been written about excesses in the execution of power, stories about about disregard for people and rules. Mr. Sharon

is likened to the crushing power of a tank or the deadly sting of a scorpion. Yet the odds are good that he will succeed Yitzhak Shamir as leader of Likud, and he might well be prime minister within a few years.

"In many ways, this debate about whether I am for or against democracy is artificial," Mr. Sharon said. "All of my life I have been struggling to express my opinion, both in the military where it was closed to public discussion and later in politics."

"It was I who came to Menachem Begin with the idea to bring together the smaller opposition parties in order to form a two-party system in Israel. This is when the Likud was created. It was a major contribution to Israeli democracy, because the Labor Party had been ruling the country for almost 50 years, when you combine their pre-state rule with their 29 years in power after 1948 . . .

"I do not believe that you will ever find in one article I wrote, not in my speech I gave, that I criticized someone for expressing his views."

"During the peace with Egypt, the Labor Party organized demonstrations demanding that Israel give more and faster. I did criticize that. I said it made it harder to get better terms in the negotiation. No doubt I criticized the Labor Party for criticizing the government after the attack on the Baghdad reactor, and for the demonstrations during the siege of Beirut. The terrorists said these demonstrations were their only hope."

"But you will not find that I attacked any man for his right to express his views. It was the way it was done. There are certain times, certain hours. I would like someone to show me one event in which I acted in an undemocratic way . . .

Yet there are figures in both Likud and the Labor Party who fear Mr. Sharon's rise to power more than any single Arab threat to Israel."

When asked these things I don't know what to do, he said. "How do they dare to write these things about me? Isn't it these people who act in the most undemocratic way?"

Mr. Sharon nurtures a grievance against the U.S. government for the cold shoulder accorded him since the Sabra and Chatila massacre in September 1982. His opening remark, after a cordial hello and even before he settled himself in an armchair, was: "I haven't seen senior people from the U.S. government for over two years. Sure, some congressmen come by. But not the top officials. They don't want to speak with me, but why? The U.S. ambassador does not even invite me to his annual 4th of July celebration. I don't care about celebrations, but how can you explain it? Is this apartheid?"

Perhaps, it is suggested, this treatment relates to the fact that Mr. Sharon was architect of the war in Lebanon. "Was it not after all his personal war, in disregard for democratic processes, that led to today's chaos?"

"If it was a clear-cut victory, I would not be alone," he said. "The day will come when the written minutes of the cabinet meeting will be known. Since the beginning of the 1950s, though still very young, I was quite close to Ben-Gurion and therefore always involved in decisions that had broad influence. And I do not think that any of the wars were discussed before and during in minute detail than peace for Galilee. These are lies against me, involving internal politics, a twisting of the facts."

But Arik Sharon is seen as the man who would totally destabilize the region if he had the power to do so, to the point of destroying the Hashemite regime of Jordan, unleashing the king if he could. Is that the case?

"No, Hussein is very brave and courageous, though he participated in all the wars against us. I have a lot of sympathy for Hussein. But he puts it in a way that Jordan is not regarded as a Palestinian state. As I see it, the Palestinian problem has already been solved. But I would not take action against him. If they want him as their king, that's their problem."

Mr. Sharon is said to be trying to bring down the national unity government as a first step in his march to the presidential office.

"This is what they say," he commented. "But the truth is that last week after the elections it was I who held a secret meeting with Shimon Peres on behalf of the Likud. It has never been publicized. And at that meeting we laid down, only the two of us, everything that would happen later — the inner cabinet of five men, the methods of decision-making, how we were going to solve problems, what approaches were different."

"It was very interesting, because I had been bitterly attacked by Arabs over the last decade, and I had responded. But we had close relations during Ben-Gurion's time, and now it was just the two of us."

"It was very exciting. Therefore, when I read that Sharon is coming to undermine the government, I laugh. Ask about this secret meeting of two hours. No one will deny it."

Once he has given his support to a policy or objective, he will "do everything he can to make it succeed," said an Israeli industrialist who was at his side through several wars.

"If Sharon had not personally authorized the dismantling of the settlements in the Sinai, we would not have a peace process today. He could have stopped it, but instead he gave his support. People underestimate Sharon's desire for peace — but peace on his terms. It was Sharon who said in 1970 that Arafat should be given the chance to take over Jordan. That's not a popular point of view, but Sharon will ultimately shock everyone by not being quite as harsh or inflexible as he's thought to be. That's his special power."

The writer is director for Near East Studies of the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University in Washington. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.







NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	124.50	124.00	124.00	-0.50	
AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.50	-0.50	
GE	48.00	47.50	47.50	-0.50	
AMER	10.00	9.50	9.50	-0.50	
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Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	-5.00	
Trans	102.00	101.50	101.50	-0.50	
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NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	-5.00	
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NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	-5.00	
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AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AMEX	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	-5.00	
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NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NASDAQ	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	-5.00	
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AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AMEX	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	-5.00	
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low

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## N.Y. Stocks Drop on Rate Fears

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market skidded to a lower close Thursday against a backdrop of renewed concerns about interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.84 to 1,271.53. Since closing at a high of 1,299.36 last Friday, the Dow index has registered a net loss of 27.83.

The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.57 to 104.07 and the price of an average share decreased 19 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 1.14 to 179.51. Declines topped advances by a ratio of 9-5 among the 1,997 issues traded by closing time.

The volume totaled 112.1 million shares, down from the 116.9 million traded Wednesday.

Jerry Hinkle, of Sanford C. Bernstein Co., said the stock market still was feeling the effects of testimony Wednesday by the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker. Mr. Volcker repeated warnings about the size of the federal budget deficit, and added that there was a possibility the dollar could fall from near-record levels.

Mr. Hinkle, who expects economic growth of only 2 percent in the second and third quarters, said the stock market could have some short-term problems if that forecast proves correct. However, he said, the slower growth would be good for the bond market and eventually for stocks, with a more favorable outlook for interest rates.

"Prospects favor a further rally," said Robert Nurock, editor of the *Asiatic Investor*. "Expectations for the economy, interest rates and a political solution to the budget crisis are significant."

## M-1 Rises \$3.6 Billion

United Press International

NEW YORK — The basic money supply measure rose \$3.6 billion in the latest week, more than twice the expected increase. The jump left M-1 far above the upper limit of the Federal Reserve's growth targets.

M-1, which includes cash, checking accounts and NOW accounts, was a seasonally adjusted average of \$572.7 billion in the week ended Feb. 25 compared with a revised \$569.1 billion the previous week. Last week's number was originally reported at \$569.3 billion in the latest 13 weeks. M-1 averaged an 8.3 percent rate of gain.

He said an uptick could take place as early as next week "when investors overcome short-term pessimism." After such a rally, Mr. Nurock said, there could be a correction amounting to about 5 percent.

On the floor, Phillips Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 49 1/2. A block of 1 million shares crossed the tape at 49 1/2.

Sperry Corp. was second, up 1/4 to 51 1/2. An early gain was trimmed near the end of the session when Sperry said it has not been engaged in merger talks. This speculation developed after a recent announcement that merger talks were held with ITT Corp. without producing an agreement.

Middle South Utilities was third among the actives, off 1/4 to 13 1/4.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low

20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	
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## 800% PROFITS FACT, NOT FANTASY

In March 1982, the world's largest investment service published a roster of 67 stocks which they claimed would "underperform the market." C.G.R. contradicted their pessimism, challenging their thinking; urging, as contrarians, our readers to buy, not to sell the equities on the "sick" list. We triumphed; all but a handful of the stocks advanced, some quadrupled. False modesty is as misleading as excessive arrogance. Our success is predicated upon simplistic fiscal gospel, the adage that investors should emulate "elitists," buying into weakness, selling into strength, mocking prevailing opinion. C.G.R.'s analysts will "take on" any market letter, regardless of size or reputation. Since late 1981, approximately 90% of the shares we recommended subsequently advanced and as a corollary, 92% of issues castigated as "classic shorts" have buckled.

When APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY were mesmerizing the "Street" at bloated Price Earning levels, we "attacked" the Quartet, characterizing APPLE \$56, as a "Lemon." Today's quote, \$27, COLECO collapsed from \$50 to \$12, COMMODORE capsize from \$52 to \$14, TANDY, which C.G.R. dissected at \$54, is currently \$32.

As mavericks, we stunned the "Street" in the summer of 1982, by predicting that the "DJ WILL TOUCH 1,000, BEFORE HITTING 750." The Bull rampaged, the rest is history. The same script was repeated when the Dow temporarily dipped below 1100. While the majority of pundits were cringing, C.G.R. noted, "BUY NOW - THE MARKET WILL ERUPT, VAPORIZING PROPHECIES OF DOOM." Our forthcoming report reviews "Big Board" companies that predators may be coveting at premium prices. In addition, C.G.R. focuses upon a low-priced venture capital equity, with the dynamics to spiral, as did a recently recommended "special situation" that escalated 800% in six months.

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**CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH**

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Past performance does not guarantee future results

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low								
IBM	124.50	124.00	124.00	-0.50		AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.50	-0.50	
GE	48.00	47.50	47.50	-0.50		AMER	10.00	9.50	9.50	-0.50	
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low

134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 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# Herald Tribune

## WEEKEND

March 8, 1985

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### Graham Greene: Waiting for the Words

by John Vinocur

**A**NTIBES, France — Graham Greene is 80 now. For his birthday last fall, the brewery his great-grandfather founded in 1799 made a special edition of its light St. Edmunds ale for him with a special label. He liked that, and the brewery lunch in the English countryside that went with it. The rest of the birthday was not so terrific, nor is being 80. "It's not more peaceful, it's not more certain," he says.

The big advantage, he suggests, is that at 80 you are more likely these days to beat out the other side of the problem, Greene goes on, is that "I really don't want to survive myself" — a phrase that doesn't have anything to do with nukes, but with the body hanging around while the mind departs.

His 90-year-old uncle, on his way to a meeting at the Admiralty to discuss whether to introduce ransoms in Scotland, fell under a train in a wartime London tube station. He survived. Then, at 91, he fell out of a tree. He survived again. "I don't want to live to be that old," Graham Greene says, and there is every reason to suppose he means it.

He talks simply and economically. He thinks his books have been more honest than his life, which has been truthful enough. In the 1930s, after his third novel, a reviewer described him as an imitator of Joseph Conrad, using far too much metaphor and patchwork his books with false poetic-prose. The review affected Greene deeply, and he talks about it as he had read it for the first time yesterday, and wanted to make sure his conversation, like his writing, was stripped of spangles and bows.

This sparseness, this sense of control, of distance, is very much a part of his "new book" — "The Tenth Man," a story outline for an unnamed film written just after World War II that is now being published as what Greene calls a short novel. He thinks it goes "along quite nicely," although it is a piece of work he had completely forgotten, written, as it was, for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the gloom of 1944 London on what Greene remembers as an "almost slave contract."

Greene left England in the 1960s for Antibes and a mediocre apartment building on a mediocre street. He is still there, sitting most mornings at his desk that faces a yacht basin, an old fort, and the Mediterranean.

Both the light and the view are good, but they don't necessarily help. He felt his last book, "Getting to Know the General," about the late Panamanian President Brigadier General Omar Torrijos, was "very unsatisfactory," too dispersed, not clearly enough a memoir or an autobiography or a travel book.

It is late to be thinking of failure, but Greene insists it's a natural situation for novelists. He likes a line from John Masson field — "The long defeat of doing nothing well." In another person, the combination of the writer's enormous reputation and the flatterings talk of being a flop would be outrageous, but Greene manages it. After all these years, after all this time in which some final wisdom might have washed ashore, the theme of his last novel, "Monsieur Qui-xote," he points out, is just plain doubt.

He is not writing now, and that is no incidental problem. Greene mentions it, and that he feels depressed. A visitor, uncomfortable with the dead weight of a writer telling him he may not have anything left, says

something about everybody feeling a bit burned out, daily, weekly, monthly, whatever.

"No," Greene says, his voice even, controlled. "I want to feel it but I don't feel like it," he says about writing.

Does that bother you very much?

"Yes, it does. I'm afraid of living too long away from writing."

The silences are strong, Greene continues. "I once thought I was finished, after 'A Burnt-Out Case.' It wasn't a pleasure to think, 'I've had it.' But I haven't got much confidence in another one now."

Greene looks up as he says this. His eyes are very pale blue and do not blink. His mouth is expressionless. It is a still look, and it shuts the door gently on the subject.

So he is waiting and doing other things. Since he has described writing as something like squeezing a boil, the wait now is for the irritation to develop. In the meanwhile, he writes letters. Or he reads — recently a book by H. G. Wells on his love life, and another by Chapman Pincher on moles in the British secret service. Or he makes entries into the journal he keeps of his dreams. There are more than 800 pages and they are indexed by letter, like the phone book, so that he can find a dream about the sea or a hotel or Khrushchev or Haiti.

"It passes the time when I'm not working," he says.

Talk is also a relief. With the door shut on troubles with writing, he seems to want to spend a little time setting some loose bits of information about him in order. It is not necessarily the most affecting side of his personality. He speaks rather more kindly of

Kim Philby, the Soviet spy he knew as a young man and with whom he still corresponds ("he was a traitor for a cause he believed in"), than of those who have somehow miscast what Graham Greene remembers doing or saying. Greene notes that Paul Theroux, in his novel "Picture Palace," overdid the British novelist's relationship with Fidel Castro; Auberon Waugh wrote that he slept with a revolver next to his bed — pure invention, Greene insists. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Colombian Nobel Prize winner for literature, told Castro that Greene played Russian roulette in Vietnam; wrong again.

"Garcia Marquez gets things wrong. He's a nice man but he gets things wrong."

There was more. It had been made out that he didn't like the United States, which he last visited in the 1960s, and that he once said he preferred to wind up in Russia than in California. The nuance was that he didn't much like parts of America, such as New York; San Francisco and San Antonio were O.K. He placed President Ronald Reagan on the same level as Pope John Paul II, men he didn't care for a bit. "This pope is a horror," he said, and Reagan, with the same false smile as the pope, well, he owed all his success to television.

As for Russia and California, "it was meant to be an ironic remark. I would end my days much quicker in Russia than in California, because the Russians take writing seriously, so I would soon find myself in a cage, which is in a way a compliment to a writer. Whereas one might drag out one's years in California in some backwater."

While Greene spoke, he had been sitting in a deep armchair. He looked a little melan-



Graham Greene.

choly. Then he moved to his desk with its papers and a small statuette in rough stone sent to him by someone in Yugoslavia. Sitting near his notebooks, he seemed elegant, a handsome man with a long face and a long body wearing a tweed jacket in gray-blue. He spoke of a "working vacation," maybe the Capri, where things have always gone well for him, and his voice sounded lighter, less monotone.

Suppose you couldn't write again, he was asked. Suppose it didn't happen again?

"It would worry me a lot," Graham

Greene said. He paused a bit and then said: "I'm trying to see if I can get on with a book I abandoned 10 years ago in order to write 'The Human Factor,' or it may have been 'The Honorary Consul.' No, I think it was 'The Honorary Consul.'"

And you're looking ...

"I'm looking at it, but I'm not sure."

The writer paused. He was closing the door gently again.

"I'm just seeing whether it will — whether it will come alive."

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### Jewison's Conscience

**P**ARIS — In 1967 Norman Jewison made "In the Heat of the Night" in which Sidney Poitier, as a detective named Virgil Tibbs, slapped Red Foxx, the redneck sheriff, in the face. "I think the audience gasp was audible," Jewison says.

This was the time of black supermen.

**MARY BLUME**

anging from the improbably perfect Poitier "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?" to "Shaft." Then blacks faded out in serious films until "Reggie," with Howard E. Rolas Jr., who won an Oscar nomination as a housewife who waited four years for his next film role, in Jewison's "A Soldier's Story," which is now beginning its European tour after winning three Oscar nominations.

Rolins plays Captain Davenport, a Poitier-like righteous man who is sent south on Washington in 1944 to investigate the murder of a black sergeant. To Jewison, "A Soldier's Story" marks an advance from "In the Heat of the Night."

"Davenport seems better educated than whites, that's a similarity, and like Tibbs comes from the North to the South to live a murder. But I think this film is more than a black-white film. It's a black-white film and it's the relations between blacks that are important. Audiences talk about the people in the film."

To Jewison, Davenport is not as interesting as the murdered anti-Negro Negro sergeant or the touching figure of one of his black victims, the farm boy C. J. Memphis. He's Billy Budd, the Melville innocent, and sterner (a coldly fierce soldier in Malcolm X regalia) is the militancy that was to come from that period.

With rare exceptions such as Robert Altman's "Streamers," dramatic films about blacks still seem stuck with a credit-to-his-type like Davenport. Jewison thinks this coming to an end.

"When I made 'In the Heat of the Night,' obby Kennedy said, I think the timing's right, and it was 'Star Wars' but it on an Academy Award. And this year the

timing was right, with a black running for president, a black Miss America, and with the Bill Cosby show, which is just an ordinary domestic comedy, one of the most popular shows in America.

"So maybe we'll see more films that deal more with the humanity and less with the racial aspect."

But can a film that has black characters but a white director and producers really be considered progress?

"Forty per cent of the crew were black. That's progress," Jewison says. "Eighty per-



Norman Jewison.

cent of the cast was black. That's progress. The writer is black. The director is white, and somehow that's not progress."

In "A Soldier's Story," however, Jewison says that the important thing is not that the director is white but that the writer, Charles Fuller, is black.

"The director is only the interpreter. There was a feeling of trust and understanding from the start."

Fuller's Pulitzer Prize-winning play was first presented in New York by the Negro Ensemble Company in 1981. "I noticed that there were more and more whites appearing at the theater," says Jewison, who read the play before it opened. Despite public enthusiasm, Jewison's film was turned down by three studios and he was only able to make it by taking minimum pay and by bringing in the film for a rock bottom \$6 million.

**T**HE story, set in Louisiana in World War II, is about an all-black company whose sergeant, a tortured and farcical black World War I veteran, believes that "niggers" (by which he means all Southern blacks and any others who do not try to act white) are holding the race back and should be exterminated. Instead, he is killed — "I didn't kill much," his murderer scornfully says — and the film becomes a suspense drama in which obvious suspects, such as the Ku Klux Klan, are quickly eliminated.

"Klan boys usually take the stripes off before they lynch us," one of the soldiers laconically explains. The sergeant still has his stripes.

Throughout the war, the black soldiers have been doing menial jobs. At the film's end, they are shown marching proudly off, as Jewison says, to fight for a republic that didn't even give them full citizenship.

In World War II the U. S. Army was still segregated. It was not integrated until 1948, during the Truman administration — late, but still earlier than the desegregation of schools, Jewison points out. In World War I, Jewison says, the situation was even worse: His sergeant wears a Croix de Guerre because in the 1914-18 war he was not allowed

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### An Actor of Many Tongues

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**V**IENNA — Like most screen actors, Horst Buchholz has often portrayed characters of other lands than his own. Unlike his fellow thespians, however, he is rarely obliged to have his voice dubbed when his films are translated. He can speak in five languages — an international actor in the larger sense.

He has played in English on the New York stage as effectively as in his native tongue on the Berlin boards. At the moment he is the Bluntschli, the chocolate soldier of Shaw's "Arms and the Man," in the company of an otherwise all-British cast at Vienna's English Theater. This is his first time "in person" in Austria.

A shrewd student of philological ways and means, his English can adopt with equal ease the modulated speech of a Cambridge don, the lazy drawl of the Deep South, the strident New England twang or the lingo in which theatrical agents converse.

"This audience, though it knows English, is largely German-speaking, so I have taken a slight liberty with Shaw's anti-hero, a Swiss mercenary in the Serbian Army when it invaded Bulgaria in 1885," he explained in his dressing room as he prepared to go on.

"Shaw wrote him as the Swiss of legend, a hotelier at heart, efficient in his military duties and managing his courtship with the same measured logic. His cool professionalism is in contrast to the Bulgarians, with their bombast and boasting, and to the idealistic romanticism of the Bulgar maiden who falls in love with him."

"To distinguish the foreigner from the natives I play him with a Swiss intonation. Austrian recognize that as a character trait, while in London it would only suggest that I have an accent in English."

Buchholz is 52, though he might still be taken for a jeune premier. He was born in Berlin of unwed parents. His father disappeared and his mother married a cobbler who was called to the front. The real father never returned and the foster father, after the armistice, was long held a prisoner-of-war in Russia. To support his mother and

half-sister the boy at 12 took employment as an extra in the Metropol Theater, a former music hall become a playhouse for juvenile audiences. He soon graduated to speaking parts.

The family found themselves in East Berlin at the war's end. Under Soviet rule, Buchholz learned to speak Russian quickly.

"It was a simple thing to cross to West Berlin in those days. No wall divided the city and there were few restrictions on passing the border. One just took the U-bahn. I took it and joined Reys Holsey's classes for youngsters with acting ambitions. I was the only boy in my class so I was always in demand and got more practice than the girls," Buchholz remembered.

He was chosen for a bit in a Georg Kaiser play at the Hebbel Theater. Helena Thimig, Max Reinhardt's widow, attended the premiere and invited him to study at her Salzburg seminary, but he preferred to stay in Berlin. He found parts in the plays of Schiller, Brecht and Barrie and even played Peter Pan, a role traditionally cast with an actress.

In spare afternoons he dubbed English, American and French films into German, training his voice for drama.

Julien Duvivier, the French director, visiting Berlin saw him and asked him to audition. Buchholz had picked up some French from his dubbing work and spoke it sufficiently to win the leading male role in Duvivier's film, "Marianne, the Key to Dreams," which was awarded a Cannes festival prize. This brought offers for German films and he was soon starring as a sort of Teutonic James Dean in a series of movies about youthful unrest. Outstanding among these German films was "The Confessions of Felix Krull," based on Thomas Mann's humorous novel about the adventures of a young impostor. It was an immediate success home and abroad.

An offer from England came to play in a British film, "Tiger Bay," and he went with his agent to London to confer with its director, J. Lee Thompson.

"Neither I nor my agent knew much English and we tried to decipher the contract

written in legal terminology beyond our collective powers," Buchholz laughed. "My salary was in figures and we decided it would be clever to ask for more. That was a mistake for below it was stated that if I accepted the proposed amount I would share in the profits. I got the raise but lost the profits which were considerable as the film became a hit. That was a language lesson in itself and I applied myself to seriously learn English."

His system of learning languages is to listen to it being spoken. He was taught Russian in school, but he grew fluent in English, French and Italian by hearing them in action and in joining in conversations even before he had acquired a wide vocabulary. His gaffs in using words and his mispronunciation at the start caused him to be laughed at. He took that as part of his education and corrected his errors rapidly, having a quick ear, a sense of nuance in the use of a language and being a good mimic with a retentive memory.

By the time "Tiger Bay" was completed on location at a seaport he could imitate what he had heard from the cultivated English of the director to the salty slang of the native dockers. Filming in England, he believes, was one of his most valuable experiences.

After finishing work on "Tiger Bay," he received a wire from Anita Loos, the author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," to come to New York. She had dramatized Colette's novel about a Parisian gigolo of the Belle Epoque and, having seen him in "Felix Krull," thought he would be right for the role. But did he speak English? By then he could truthfully reply that he did.

Anita Loos's scenarios had contributed to the success of such early screen personalities as Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Dorothy Gish and the Talmadge sisters. More recently she had chosen an unknown Belgian girl, Audrey Hepburn, to be the heroine of another of her dramatizations of Colette, "Gigi." "Cheri" had only a brief Broadway run, but Buchholz received enthusiastic reviews and bids from Hollywood.

In Hollywood, where only "Felix Krull" had been seen, it was probably thought that

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by Anna Kisselgoff

**N**EW YORK — "Is dance dead?" Martha Graham was asked the other day. The modern-dance pioneer, who began her own professional training in 1916, laughed and replied, "I'd say it's just kicking up its heels." Nonetheless, the talk in some quarters is that the dance boom is over. The phenomenal increase in activity and audiences within the field since the 1960s has leveled off, some say, and part of the old euphoria is missing.

True, change is in the air. The superstars of yesterday who created much of the excitement are no longer visible. The prima ballerina seems an extinct species, with no Joffrey or Fonteyn or Maya Plisetskaya to visit

### Is The Dance Boom Still Booming?

our shores. Rudolf Nureyev does, but not quite as we knew him, while Mikhail Baryshnikov has been curtailing his dancing of late.

Despite the fact that New York is beginning one of its busiest spring dance seasons in years (with the Joffrey Ballet and Merce Cunningham), there is a well-founded perception that the economy — through cuts in government and foundation funds — has affected dance touring and opportunities for creative work. And while creativity on the highest level — beginning with Graham, Jerome Robbins, Cunningham, Paul Taylor — is not at issue, no new giants appear to

loom on the horizon. Moreover, while George Balanchine continues to live through his ballets, his death in 1983 has been keenly felt as a watershed.

Yet every art survives its geniuses, a wise man once said. "Balanchine knew that the classic dance is stronger than any individual," Lincoln Kirstein explained recently with respect to his co-founder of the New York City Ballet. As Graham has often noted, "If the dance will die, it will die from within."

In short, any discussion of whether the dance boom is still booming must clarify the distinction between the inherent art form — its creative essence — and the way it has been presented, funded and marketed.

The truth is that these two aspects are now marked by change. The extraordinary creative upsurge that has defined dance in the last 25 years continues unabated. But there has suddenly been a shift of focus, indicating new aesthetics and new centers of activity that are not yet universally accepted. The avant-garde that grew out of the Judson Dance Theater in the 1960s is now being invited into Establishment dance companies. The chief new trend is the European "dance-theater," which is accompanied by the astonishing growth of hundreds of dance companies in France and Germany.

ment for the Arts' Dance Touring Program. That program has since been discontinued, making local arts presenters outside New York sometimes less willing to take a financial risk on dance which is an expensive attraction to sponsor.

Yet as the economy has improved, dance companies report increased bookings and better box office this year. Attendance at dance performances rose to 58 million people in 1984, according to a survey by Louis Harris and Associates. The effect on the artist (which actually began with the artist's effect on the public) is seen in one example. Last year, the Paul Taylor Dance Company extended its season for the first time to four weeks at the City Center and opens there for four weeks again on April 9. Eight years ago, Taylor could not afford regular New York seasons. He has now obviously reached his wider audience.

The real reason the dance boom seems to be booming less loudly is that we perceive that things are not what they used to be. With Balanchine gone and great choreographers such as Frederick Ashton and Antony Tudor barely creating new works, an end of an era does seem imminent. Yet it is just as foolish to announce the show is all over. The history of dance is strewn with the famous last words of critics who did just that.

One has only to recall the pessimism that permeated the American dance scene in 1962. The heroic pioneering period in modern dance — symbolized by Martha Graham and the recently deceased Doris Humphrey — seemed to have just closed. Hanya Holm, another pioneer, was working in musicals. Balanchine had yet to receive his complete recognition. Rudolf Nureyev, unknown in America, had defected a few months before from the Kirov. American Ballet Theater's financial difficulties forced occasional disbandments. Cunningham's revolutionary ideas were misunderstood or denounced. If

there was any proof that dance had "degenerated" it was in the activities of the Judson Dance Theater, formed in 1962. Here was a loosely knit group of young choreographers who incorporated nondancers and nondance movement into their work and played games with chairs and mattresses. What they did was not "dance" by the then current definition.

Now we see these same choreographers creating works for major ballet companies throughout the world (Ballet Theater presents a premiere with chairs by David Gordon, a Judson alumnus, at the Met this spring) and in major houses such as the

Brooklyn Academy of Music. And so when it seemed all over, it had really all just started: Cunningham, Judson Dance Theater, Nureyev, Balanchine all at once. In sum, it was the dance boom of the 1960s.

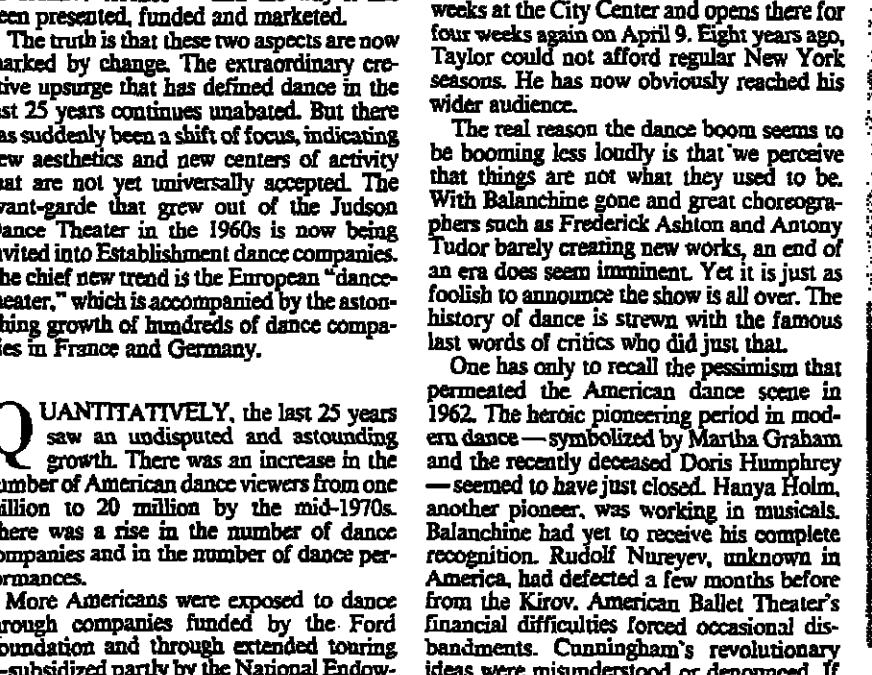
Why, then, is there a sense that this explosion, in some respects, has run its course?

On the artistic side, the role played by stars in the past is not negligible. The unique impact Nureyev had in the 1960s and '70s — in attracting millions to dance worldwide and in raising the level of male dancing — should not be discounted. At 47, he can no longer play that role and Baryshnikov, a counterpart, is hardly as ubiquitous. The age of the ballerina is also over. We will not see the likes of Fonteyn, Plisetskaya, Galina Ulanova, Alicia Markova, Alicia Alonso and Carla Fracci in their prime. The retirement

Continued on page 8



Merce Cunningham.



Twyla Tharp.



## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).  
CONCERT — March 14: Vienna  
Symphoniker, Martin Sieghart con-  
ductor, Dimitris Sgouras piano (Be-  
ethoven, Strauss).  
RECESSIONS — March 10: Malcolm  
Frager piano (Brahms, Haydn).  
March 13: Haydn Trio (Haydn, Tchaik-  
ovsky).  
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).  
CONCERTS — March 11 and 12:  
BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra,  
Roger Norrington conductor (Handel,  
Haydn).  
Volksoper (tel: 53.24.0).  
OPERA — March 13:  
"The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).  
OPERA — March 15: "The Land  
of Smiles" (Léhar).

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera  
Opera (tel: 533.66.55).  
CONCERT — March 8, 10: "The Rake's  
Progress" (Stravinsky).  
BRUSSELS, Opera National (tel:  
217.22.11).  
OPERA — March 10 and 15: "La Cle-  
mence" (Mozart).  
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.95).  
RECESSIONS — March 9: Brigitte Fas-  
sander soprano, Irwin Gage piano.  
Ghent, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25).  
OPERA — March 15: "The Rake's  
Progress" (Stravinsky).  
OPERA — March 9, 10: "Griffin  
Maritz" (Kallman).  
LIEGE, Théâtre Royal (tel: 23.59.10).  
OPERA — March 14: "Turandot"  
(Puccini).

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery  
(tel: 13.16.26).  
RECESSIONS — March 10: Harry Spar-  
nary clarinet, Rosalind Bevan piano.  
Rosenborg Castle (tel: 15.32.60).  
EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Am-  
ber at Rosenberg."

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel:  
628.87.95).  
Barbican Art Gallery — To April 8:  
"Munch and the Workers," Tradition

## FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel:  
402.40.30).  
CONCERTS — March 13: Radio  
Symphony Orchestra, Leif Segerstam  
conductor, Bruno Canino/  
Antonio Ballista piano (Boulez).  
March 15: Leningrad Philharmonic  
Orchestra, Jevgeni Marjanski con-  
ductor (Mozart, Tchaikovsky).

## FRANCE

LYON, Maison de la Danse (tel:  
829.43.44).  
DANCE — March 14, 15: Lindsay  
Kemp Company ("Midsummer  
Night's Dream").  
NICE, Galerie d'Art Contemporain  
(tel: 62.37.11).  
EXHIBITION — To March 24:  
"Galerie des Ponchettes" (tel:  
62.31.24).  
EXHIBITION — "Gérard Titus Car-  
mel."

## GERMANY

COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel:  
21.25.81).  
OPERA — March 8, 11, 13: "The  
Thief's Wife" (Rossini).  
March 9, 10: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mo-  
zart).  
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt  
(tel: 21.25.81).  
Ballet — 13 March: "Giselle" (Ad-  
am).  
CONCERTS — March 10 and 11:  
Frankfurt Opera and Museum Or-  
chestra, Yuri Abramovich conductor.  
Brigitte Engerer piano (Tchaikovsky).  
RECESSIONS — March 10: Gerhard  
Mantel (cello), Zuzana Ruzickova harp-  
sichord (Bach, Zimmermann).  
March 13: Ivo Pogorelec piano (Chop-  
in, Prokofiev).  
Café Theater (tel: 77.74.66).  
THEATER — Through March: "The  
Mousetrap" (Christie).  
"Oder Brückner" (tel: 256.23.35).  
OPERA — March 10: "Eugene Oni-  
gin" (Tchaikovsky).  
March 14: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel:  
35.15.55).  
EXHIBITION — March 10: "La Bohème"  
(Puccini).  
March 13: "Arabella" (Richard  
Strauss).  
March 15: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mo-  
zart).  
MUSICAL — March 9, 12: "My Fair  
Lady" (Lerner, Loewe).

## ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Mo-  
derna (tel: 50.28.59).  
EXHIBITION — To March 18: "Le  
Corbusier: Journey to the Far East."  
GENOVA, Teatro Margherita (tel:  
58.93.29).  
OPERA — March 8, 10: "Le Nozze di  
Figaro" (Mozart).  
MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contem-  
poranea (tel: 78.46.88).  
EXHIBITION — March 14-April  
28: "Afra and Tobias Scarpa: architects  
and designers." The Imaginary and  
the Real: Paolo De Poli, Candidi Fior,  
Tom Zuccheri.  
Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.70.42).  
Ballet — March 10: "Swan Lake"  
(Tchaikovsky).  
OPERA — March 15: "Die Zauber-  
flöte" (Mozart).  
PARMA, Teatro Regio (tel: 20.003).  
RECESSIONS — March 10: Edita Gr-  
uborova soprano, Friedrich Heider pi-  
ano (Debussy, Mozart).  
ROME, Accademia Nazionale di San-  
ta Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).  
CONCERTS — March 10-12: Bruno  
Agris conductor, Massimiliano Do-  
merini piano (Ives, Magler).  
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).  
OPERA — March 10, 12: "Klovanskina"  
(Musorgsky).  
VENICE, Palazzo Fortuny (tel:  
70.99.09).  
EXHIBITION — To April 28: "High  
Fashion: 1950's and 1960's."

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel:  
71.83.45).  
CONCERT — March 12: Amsterdam  
Philharmonic Orchestra, Emmanuel  
Suk conductor, Deszo Runko piano  
(Mozart, Schubert).  
RECESSIONS — March 10: Christopher  
Craze Sager piano (Bach).  
March 11: Imogen Cooper piano  
(Schubert).  
Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh  
(tel: 76.48.81).  
EXHIBITION — To April 15: "Dutch  
Identity."

## SPAIN

BARCELONA, Centre d'Estudis d'Art  
Contemporani (tel: 329.19.08).  
EXHIBITION — To March 10:  
"Joan Miró: The Imaginary and  
the Real." Richard Hamilton's  
"Image and Process."  
March 21-May 19: "Anthony Caro."  
MADRID, Auditorio Segunda Planta  
(tel: 455.50.00).  
CONCERT — March 12: Grupo Cir-  
cular, Puria Maria Martinez soprano,  
Rogelio Gavilanes piano, "Homage to  
Jana Mordo: Early Avantgarde  
Spanish Music" (De Pablo, Barce).  
Bilbao, National (tel: 275.68.00).  
EXHIBITION — To March 31:  
"Francis Picabia."  
Fundacion Juan March (tel:  
225.44.55).  
EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Da-  
vid Hockney Photographs."

## SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.20).  
OPERA — March 9: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).  
March 10, 14: "The Escape from the  
Sergio" (Mozart).  
March 12: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).  
Tonhalle (tel: 22.22.83).  
CONCERT — March 10: Beethoven  
Quartet of Rome (Brahms, Schubert).  
RECESSIONS — March 11: Kun Woo  
Paik piano (Bach, Busoni).

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum  
(tel: 360.35.00).  
EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Ree  
Morton."  
To April 14: "Kandinsky in Paris:  
1934-1944."  
To April 21: "Frankenthaler on Paper:  
A Retrospective, 1950-84."  
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel:  
535.77.10).  
EXHIBITION — To April 14: "The  
Age of Caravaggio."  
To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."  
Museum of Modern Art (tel:  
708.34.40).  
EXHIBITION — To March 11: "Jo-  
sef Penzner: Cinema Posters from  
Berlin."  
To May 14: "Henri Matisse."  
To June 4: "Henri Rousseau."

## A 'Modern' Café for Paris

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Although the current con-  
dition of the French economy has  
done little to encourage or foster  
culinary revolutions, Paris being  
Paris, there is always a new wine bar or café,  
or an undiscovered ethnic restaurant to ex-  
plore.

And there is always a chef on the move  
from one arrondissement to another, or a  
shift in ownership to make things just a bit  
leading characters. Alain Senderens of L'As-  
chate is preparing his long-talked-about  
move to the grand Lucas-Cartan; Paul and  
Catherine Blache of La Coquille have, re-  
grettably, retired from the restaurant busi-  
ness (the new owners promise to keep menu  
and staff intact, at least for the present), and  
Guy Savoy, Tan Dinh and Le Petit Bedon  
are reveling in the new Michelin stars award-  
ed them on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, we can sit and ponder it all at  
the six-month-old Café Costes — billed as  
"the first modern café in Paris" — wonder-  
ing if we are not witnessing the beginning of  
an Americanization of French restaurant de-  
sign. This huge, peach-toned, double-decker  
Art Deco space would look right at home in  
Los Angeles or Manhattan. Yet everything

else about Café Costes has that totally and  
distinctly Parisian air, albeit the 1980s Les  
Halles version. The menu, thank goodness,  
could not be more classic (there's a pretty  
good *croque monsieur* made with *pain Poi-  
lâne*, the light French music adds a romantic  
touch, and one decides that at last Paris has a  
café that bridges the gap between the class-  
y of the Deux Magots and the corner café  
with its pinball clientele. One could do with-  
out the rather obnoxious waiters, with their  
punk haircuts, skintight jeans and tradition-  
al bistro jackets sporting leather lapels. But  
then this is 1983, Square des Innocents.

THE city continues to spawn new wine  
bars, and a fine little spot for a simple  
snack or lunch is Goumet's, on Place  
Dauphine. This is a cramped, casual, con-  
temporary place, with mirrored walls, fold-  
up chairs, a nice wine list and friendly ser-  
vice. Goumet's is a good place to go for a bit  
of celebration. Try the pressed Iranian caviar  
with warm blinis and a glass of champagne  
or, slightly less indulgent, a platter of deli-  
cate smoked Norwegian salmon with freshly  
toasted slices of Poilâne's bread and a glass  
of 1983 white Châteaufort-du-Pape, Vieux  
Telegraphe.

Ethnic cuisine is receiving slightly more  
attention here these days, and an Indian

restaurant worth putting on your "to try" list  
is Aasha, a pleasant place featuring the cook-  
ing of northern India. I could dine here  
often, sampling the warm and savory bread  
known as *mazda bhukha* (heavenly bread  
sprinkled with onions and fresh green chilis  
and baked in a tandoori oven); the lively  
*biryani* (a generously seasoned rice pilaf,  
tossed with spices and vegetables, lamb,  
chicken or shrimp); the hearty chunk of  
lamb blended with spinach; and a process-  
ion of delicate curries, including a soothing  
*dal* (lentils) and mildly seasoned eggplant.  
The homemade yogurt makes a nice foil for  
the *biryani* and the assortment of breads and  
should a first visit please you, the menu is  
extensive enough to merit a return trip.

Café Costes, 4 Rue Berger, Paris 1; tel:  
508.54.39. Open daily 8 A.M. to 2 A.M. No  
credit cards. About 30 francs a person.  
Goumet's, 26 Place Dauphine, Paris 1; tel:  
330.72.92. Closed Monday. Credit cards: Visa.  
From 100 to 150 francs a person, including  
wine and service.

Aasha, 18 Rue Greneta, Paris 2; tel:  
236.71.53. Open daily except Saturday after-  
noon. Credit cards: American Express, Diners  
Club, Visa. Vegetarian and nonvegetarian  
menus at 80 francs, not including beverage or  
service. A la carte, about 125-150 francs  
person, including beverage and service.

## Horst Buchholz

Continued from page 7

the imported star had a thick German  
accent. When he first met Billy Wilder the  
new arrival sought to contradict that supposi-  
tion by affecting the tone of an English lord.  
Wilder was horrified.

"Is that the way you always talk in En-  
glish?" Wilder asked. "I had you in mind for  
a picture, but not if you sound like John  
Gielgud." Buchholz quickly changed into  
Broadway and Wilder breathed a deep  
sigh of relief.

The dexterity with which he can switch  
from one dialect to another drove Bette  
Davis into a tizzy when they were together in  
a film shot in English in Rome.

"She was a wealthy American widow and I  
was her playboy son," he recalled. "Just  
before our first scene which was at a break-  
fast table she announced, 'I think I'll do it  
Southern.' When the cameras rolled she ad-  
dressed me as though she had turned into a  
you-all mother in a Tennessee Williams  
play. So I, being her son, came back in an  
exaggerated Dixie drawl. She jumped up and  
shouted, 'That man is insulting me!' and  
walked off the set. She was coaxed back, but  
she never spoke to me again except in the  
scenes."

Buchholz made a more favorable impres-  
sion on the French actress, Myriam Bru,  
when she requested him as her leading man  
in an Italian-German co-production of Tol-  
stoy's "Resurrection." They were married  
during its making. Their two children, Be-  
atrice and Christopher, are now studying for

theatrical careers in California. Both have  
inherited their father's linguistic gifts.

He has portrayed such diverse figures on  
the screen as a Mexican bandit ("The Mag-  
nificent Seven"), a Marseille youth who  
longs to sail the seven seas (in Marcel Pa-  
gnot's "Fanny"), Gandhi's assassin (in "Nine  
Hours to Rama"), an East German Commu-  
nist in love with an American girl (in "One,  
Two, Three"), Marco Polo and a dozen of  
others. On the German stage he has recently  
been an irate juror in "12 Angry Men,"  
Walter Hasenknecht's double-dealer in "A  
Charming Fellow" and the nightclub master  
of ceremonies in the musical "Cabaret." He  
has acted, danced and sung on American  
and European television spectacles and con-  
ducted his own TV show in Berlin.

"Every sound role is open to multiple  
interpretation," he said. "The actor must  
find the key, but there are apt to be many  
keys. Every actor wants to play Hamlet and  
so do I — and before long, for the crack in  
the Dresden — about the actor who played  
Hamlet until he was 68 haunts me," he  
laughed. "I want to do 'Richard III' as a  
star, for that is a test for Hamlet. I love to  
vary parts and playing in different languages  
is a stimulating challenge. So is the musical.  
If and when there is a German production of  
"La Cage aux Folles" I'd like to be that  
outrageous drag queen."

"Tonight, however, I am that Swiss caval-  
ier of Shaw bringing civilized thinking to  
Balkan barbarians." He answered his en-  
trance call.



Horst Buchholz.

## Norman Jewison

Continued from page 7

to fight alongside white Americans and was  
obliged to fight with the French Army in  
1944.

Jewison, a Canadian, hitchhiked through  
the American South at the end of World War  
II at the age of 19. "Maybe some of the  
impression stayed with me," he says. After  
working in British and Canadian television,  
he became part of what is known as the  
golden age of American television before  
going on to Hollywood. "I got very interest-  
ed in America," he says. "I made lots of films  
about it starting with 'The Russians Are  
Coming' (1966)."

He even thought of taking American citi-  
zenship, but the murder of Robert Kennedy  
began a period of disillusion. He left the  
United States in 1970 and now lives on a  
farm outside Toronto. His farm manager  
cannot understand why he is hanging around

Europe when 36 of his Herefords have  
calved or will calf soon and when the maple  
syrup run is about to start.

A cheery man who was born and raised a  
strict Methodist, Norman Jewison has  
known a unique sort of prejudice: People get  
cross with him for not being Jewish with  
such a name. Early in his career, his agent  
urged him to change his name. "Irving Chris-  
tianson?" Jewison suggested.

The Jewisons go back to early-13th-cen-  
tury Yorkshire, but Jewison wonders if earlier  
ancestors may not have been Jewish. "All my  
life I have been searching for my own Ju-  
diasm," he says.

In Israel, where he has spent considerable  
time, he met the former prime minister, Da-  
vid Ben-Gurion, who asked him what sort of  
a name Jewison is. Jewison explained his

origins and confusions and asked, "what is  
Jew? 'Anybody who is crazy enough to be  
to be Jewish is Jewish.' Ben-Gurion de-  
cided."

Jewison's films are a mixture of so-  
cial conscience ("F.I.S.T.") and fantasy ("T-  
he Godfather Part II"). He has just completed  
another Broadway adaptation, "Ages &  
God," with Jane Fonda as a psychiatrist  
Anne Bancroft as a mother superior, an  
Meg Tilly (the young girl in "The Big Chill"  
as a novice whose baby has just been star-  
ted. He will do an H.G. Wells story, "The  
Man Who Could Walk Miracles," next.

Except for his film "The Cincinnati Kid,"  
Jewison is not loved by French cinéphiles.  
"A Soldier's Story" was given special  
screening at the Cinéma de la Ville de Paris.  
Jewison still elated about it.

"All of a sudden people were talk-  
ing about films I've made," he said. "It was  
exciting to realize that films are forever, that  
they do have a life of their own."

## Dance Boom

Continued from page 7

of Erik Bruhn, Peter Martins and Helgi To-  
masson removes male dancers of exceptional  
caliber.

MUCH of this star-centered excite-  
ment was stimulated by foreign  
companies that visited here under  
Sol Hurok's aegis. Such visits are no longer  
to be taken for granted and some of these  
companies are no longer what they were. But  
if Alessandra Ferri of the Royal Ballet, Al-  
varos Asymuratsova of the Kirov, Jean-  
Charles Gil and Patrick Dupond from  
France as well as the new crop of the Paris  
Opera Ballet's stunning young dancers (Syl-  
vie Guillemet, Elisabeth Maurin) were seen  
here regularly or even at all, then a new  
generation of stars might actually be recog-  
nized as such.

At home, stars are downplayed by compa-  
ny directors intent on coherence and unity.  
More than any other companies, the City  
Ballet and the Joffrey Ballet have empha-  
sized that the ballet on view, not the individ-  
ual dancer, is what really counts. This is a  
splendid policy so long as each company  
presents splendid works. When regional  
companies do the same with more mediocre  
ballets, the results can be stultifying.

Once past the level of Balanchine, Rob-  
bins, Tudor and Ashton, the ballet scene is  
studded with excellent choreographic crafts-  
men of varying inspiration. The best in the  
neo-Balanchinian vein are Martins and To-  
masson. Oddly, they are criticized by Balan-  
chine's loyal admirers for following his ex-  
ample — for not being Balanchine, that is.

Nonetheless, there are three names to keep  
in sight among rising ballet choreographers:  
William Forsythe, the new American direc-  
tor of the Frankfurt Ballet, and the Cana-  
dians James Kalvela and Robert Desrosiers.

The boom mentality is most evident in  
modern dance. Several layers of creativity  
are obvious. Among the Graham alumni,  
Cunningham and Taylor are doing their  
strongest work — it took them 20 years to  
become established. The ballet audience,  
with the help of subscriptions, has crossed  
over to modern dance in such cases. It knows  
the names of Alvin Nikolais, Alvin Ailey,  
Erick Hawkins, Murray Louis and it shows a  
marked preference for popular younger in-  
novators such as Twyla Tharp and Pilobolus.

The ideas of the Judson Dance Theater  
have filtered down to the so-called "New  
Dance" Generation, misleadingly called  
"Post-Modern." Lucinda Childs, David  
Gordon, Trisha Brown and Meredith Monk  
from the Judson nucleus are now more cre-  
ative and more employed than in the past,  
receiving commissions both here and  
abroad. Laura Dean and Senta Driver  
emerged as names of the 1970s while  
those that followed are different manifesta-  
tions of the formalism that took root in the  
1960s.

## Living Me

THE big shift today is toward mo-  
dern theatrical values, as evident  
among the formalists in the Brook-  
lyn Academy's highly successful Next Wave  
series. The typical marriage of pop and av-  
garde in such performances will be se-  
again when Dean collaborates next fall with  
Andy Summers, the guitarist from the ro-  
group, The Police. When they often are  
results look more like trendy packaging of  
originality in choreography. Yet the writ-  
ings reflect a punk-art style that appeals  
young people and gallerygoers — at which  
the Academy has deliberately aimed —  
thus added to its dance audience. Boost  
such work skirts the edge of the "perfor-  
mance art" genre, these dance experiments  
are not to be dismissed. They may well be  
Judson Dance Theater of the future.

The principal new dance trend, however,  
has not yet found acceptance in Ameri-  
can dance circles. This is the movement called  
"dance-theater," a term first used to de-  
Pina Bausch's work in Wuppertal, West Ger-  
many, and now current in France and Can-  
ada. It can also be applied to the Japanese  
Butoh groups. Basically, it reflects a  
Expressionist aesthetic.

It is clear that a focus of dance activity  
located in Europe and Japan. After  
decades of American dominance, this is  
The dance boom today is in France — with  
200 companies have sprouted up in 10 years  
— and in Japan, where at least five  
companies exist in Tokyo in perfect isolation  
from the Butoh movement.

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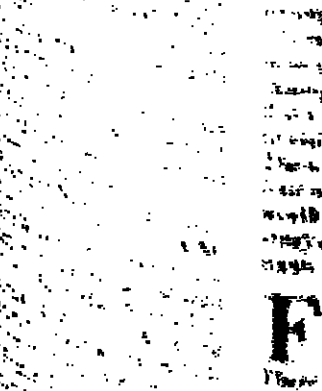
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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

# High-Speed Trains Bring Travelers Back to Earth

by Roger Collis

A TRAIN is a train, Gertrude Stein might have said. But not today. Trains are called TGVs (Train à Grande Vitesse), APTs (Advanced Passenger Train), ICs (InterCity) and HSSTVs (High Speed Surface Transport Vehicle). What they have in common is the capacity to travel at speeds in excess of 125 miles (about 200 kilometers) an hour, and some a great deal faster. Germany and Japan are each developing an HSSTV that will run without wheels by magnetic levitation at experimental speeds approaching 300 miles an hour.

The railroads have discovered high tech. As a result, the business traveler is rediscovering the train, which can often beat air travel, center to center, in terms of speed, comfort, convenience and cost, especially for journeys of up to 200 miles. And with the new generation of Trans-Euro-Night (TEN) sleeping cars, which are hitched on to high-speed trains, even longer trips by rail can be cost-effective.

As a general rule, first-class rail travel (which is 50 percent more expensive than second class) costs less than half as much as business class in a plane. A supplement for a first-class single-berth sleeper is cheaper than a night in a hotel.

British Rail has developed an InterCity network of 125-mph trains and will introduce a new IC 225, which is capable of traveling at 140 mph. "But for the time being we're planning to run it at 125 mph; that extra 15 mph has to be justified in extra business," a British Rail executive says. "We've found that it is no good just knocking a few minutes off a journey. What is important is being able to create new journey opportunities. If you're able to get a journey down to, say, three hours, you've broken through a barrier." This can make the difference between a business trip that gets you back home the same day, and a journey that would otherwise be unfeasible.

London to Paris is now possible in less than five and a quarter hours by train and hovercraft, whereas you would need to allow three and a half hours by air from Heathrow or Gatwick airports. The first-class return fare by rail is £54 (£38) against £168 for business class by air.

London to Brussels by train and Boeing jetfoil (which takes just 100 minutes to cross the English Channel from Dover to Ostend) can be done in less than five hours compared with three and a half hours by plane. This service, called the Saphir, connects with the Belgian InterCity network to Antwerp, Luxembourg, Cologne, Koblenz, Bonn and other destinations that are not easily accessible by air. Leaving London at 8 A.M., you would arrive in Brussels at 2:00 P.M. or Cologne at 4:45 P.M. The exclusive first-class return fare by rail and jetfoil is £51 against £162 for business class by air. There is a special five-day return by rail which costs only £32 to Brussels and £42 to Cologne.

The most comfortable of all the channel crossings is a luxury overnight service from London via Harwich and the Hook of Holland to Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brussels. The advantage here is being able to get a good night's sleep on the six and a half hour crossing. A "European Executive" package from London to any of the above stations costs £99 return. It includes first-class rail travel, a single-berth cabin on board the mini-liner St. Nicholas, (which has conference facilities for daytime travel and even a casino) and gourmet meals. You leave London at 7:40 P.M. and arrive in Amsterdam at 9:03 or Brussels at 9:56 the next morning.

There are connections to Hanover and Frankfurt that would bring you there in time for a business lunch. From Amsterdam you can ride the West German railways (DB)

luxury Rheingold Trans-Europe Express, which travels along the Rhine Valley to Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich and Basel.

But the most dramatic effect of high-speed trains on business travel has been in France, where the national railways (SNCF) TGV service between Paris and Lyon, a distance of 265 miles, takes just two hours. Center to center, depending on the time of day, this can be faster than by air.

The TGV, which rides on its own special track, cruises at 167 mph and is capable of a top speed of 237 mph. The SNCF has an extensive program to build new track for the TGV, linking major cities in France. But even on ordinary rails it travels at 125 mph.

Unlike the Trans-Europe Express and other luxury trains, the TGV is democratic. There are both first and second classes and there is no across-the-board supplement, although there are supplements on certain trains and a reservation fee is required.

According to a SNCF spokesman, the TGV service between Paris and Lyon has captured 40 percent of the air traffic between these cities since it started in September 1981. And on the existing TGV network, the SNCF says, executives represent 45 percent of passengers compared with 35 percent on regular trains. TGVs carry 40,000 passengers a day, 17,000 of whom previously traveled by car or plane and 8,000 of whom are first-time travelers.

Although its special track does not yet extend beyond Lyon, the TGV runs as far as

## Rail is now often faster than air for certain trips

Toulon on the Mediterranean coast, which it reaches in five hours, 27 minutes from Paris. The journey time to Marseille is four hours and 40 minutes. With the extension of the TGV into Switzerland, you can now reach Lausanne in three hours, 31 minutes, which makes it competitive with air travel. It is even possible, using British Rail InterCity trains and jetfoil across the channel, to make Edinburgh to Marseille, a distance of 1,000 miles, a one-day trip.

Paris to Bordeaux will be the next major TGV line to open, in 1990. This will cut the journey time from four hours to two hours and 58 minutes. North of Paris there is a project to build a TGV track into Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany. The SNCF says that a decision will be made by the end of this year and the new line could be completed by 1992. This would mean a journey time of Paris to Brussels of one hour and 30 minutes and Paris to Cologne of two hours and 50 minutes. Both these times would beat the plane in terms of speed and convenience as well as cost.

Another exciting possibility for high-speed trains is linked to the revival of interest by the French and British governments in a tunnel under the channel. Both sides are committed in principle, although the question of finance has yet to be settled (this will probably be private capital). An official Anglo-French committee is due to report in March and both the SNCF and British Rail have prepared revenue forecasts. According to a BR spokesman, the project is serious enough to have assigned David Williams, BR international director, full-time on planning for the tunnel.

Gertrude Stein may have witnessed the inauguration of the first scheduled air service between Paris and London in 1919. The plane flew at an average speed of 100 mph and the flight took nearly three hours. The SNCF has plans for running a TGV between Paris and London, under the channel, in a mind-boggling two hours and 35 minutes. ■

# TRAVEL

## The Northern Charms of California

by Robert Lindsey

TO many outsiders, California means Hollywood and Disneyland, cable cars and desert spas. North of San Francisco, though, there's a California that most visitors never see, where the land rises, then flattens, then reveals a beguiling and quiet universe of vineyards, redwood forests, rocky shoreline and vistas as primitive as they were when English, Russian and Spanish voyagers first saw them four centuries ago.

On a tour of three or four days (longer, if possible), visitors can explore groves of redwood trees as majestic as vaulted Gothic cathedrals, retrace the steps of California's colonial pioneers, dine well at any number of restaurants and collect driftwood along deserted beaches as ruggedly beautiful as any in America.

It is a part of America that is changing, but not very fast.

Wine making, once mostly limited to the Napa and southern Sonoma valleys, has swept northward into Mendocino County and previously remote areas of Sonoma County. Looking for cheaper land and new challenges, vintners are developing a new California wine country, along with fine new wines. More than 100 of these wineries open their doors to visitors, offering, along with a friendly welcome, a glass or two of wine.

Emigrants from the cities are slowly colonizing some of the old logging, fishing and vineyard towns of the region. In the heart of the Napa Valley, tourist traffic can be maddeningly heavy on summer weekends. But less than 200 miles to the north, backpackers and campers are warned by local policemen to avoid the most remote redwood forests because of danger from armed marijuana growers who cultivate an illicit billion-dollar-a-year crop.

For the most part, California's north coast is unspoiled by incursions of the urban world. While Los Angeles and San Francisco throw more than ever with the energy of urbanization, life there remains anachronistically rural.

Spring and early summer are particularly enjoyable times to visit the region. The winter rains have passed. Rivers and lakes are brimming. The vineyards are turning green again and the dense winter fog that shrouds the rocky Mendocino coast has begun to give way to sunlight. Midsummer brings temperatures in the valleys that often approach 100 degrees, along with peak tourist traffic. Fall—especially during September and October, when the grapes are harvested, the vines are beginning to turn a reddish gold and coastal fog is less common—is also a pleasant time along the north coast.

After leaving San Francisco, you may want to make the town of Sonoma your first stop. Take U.S. 101 across the Golden Gate Bridge to where it meets State Route 37 near the town of Novato, turn right and then follow the signs to Sonoma.

THIS disarming town of 5,000 people 45 miles north of San Francisco is the site of the last and northernmost of the 21 adobe, tile-roofed missions built in California by Roman Catholic priests under Father Junipero Serra between 1770 and 1823.

Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma has been restored along with houses and other 19th-century adobe structures erected when Sonoma was a center of Spanish and Mexican colonial power in the New World. In these premises in an hour or two, visitors can absorb much about the history of California.

Flanking a spacious Spanish-style plaza, the buildings are now a state historical park that is open daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. except Thanksgiving, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Admission is 50 cents, 25 cents for visitors under 17 and over 60. Children under 6 are admitted free.

Highlights include the home of Gen. M.G. Vallejo, who served for more than a



Vines and Victorian architecture.

decade as Mexico's military commander in Sonoma; the Blue Wing Inn, a hotel whose guests included Kit Carson, the bandit Joaquin Murietta and John G. Fremont; the Sonoma Barracks, where Mexican and later Yankee soldiers were billeted, and the Bear Flag Monument, commemorating a Yankee revolt against the Mexican rulers that led to the proclamation of a short-lived California Republic.

Antique stores line parts of the plaza. For a pleasant lunch, you can buy a loaf of the excellent sourdough bread made by the Sonoma Bakery on the plaza, fill it with meat and cheese purchased at one of the delicatessens and, on a bench in the center of the plaza, wash it down with a bottle of local wine.

Situated about five miles north of the plaza at 18140 Sonoma Highway, the Sonoma Mission Inn (707-996-1041) is an excellent base from which to explore the southern part of the region, which includes small winery towns such as Kenwood and Glen Ellen in the Valley of the Moon, made famous by Jack London, whose grave, under his red-lava fire-gutted home, Wolf House, is maintained as a state park.

The pink, Spanish-style Sonoma Mission Inn was nicely restored several years ago. The rooms are not large, but the hotel mixes sophistication and the relaxed feeling of a country inn, and has a good restaurant, called Provencal.

The California wine industry first took root in Sonoma in the mid-19th century. Sebastian Vineyards & Winery, 389 Fourth Street, open 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except holidays, offers free tours that place special emphasis on the evolution of the industry. Brochures given away in hotels and stores list wineries that are open to the public and their hours; some accept visitors only by appointment.

From Sonoma, it is a brief drive east on State Route 116 to the Napa Valley, a sweeping tableau of vineyards flanked east and west by tree-studded hills.

Yountville, a small town on State Route 29 in the heart of the Napa Valley, makes a good beachhead from which to mount your exploration of the valley.

The discovery of the Napa Valley by tourists en masse in recent years has troubled

many local people, who have tried to limit the growth of tourism by making it difficult for entrepreneurs to build additional hotels and inns. Thus, there is a scarcity of first-rate accommodations, especially on weekends and during the summer.

Two of the Napa Valley's most pleasant and popular inns, the Bordeaux House and neighboring Burgundy House (707-944-2855), were developed by a Yountville couple, the architect Robert Keenan and his wife, Mary, with what appears to have been a calculated effort to simulate the atmosphere of rural France.

THE Napa Valley is compact and can easily be seen in a day. To resume your exploration of California's north coast, drive north from Yountville on Route 29, stopping, if desired, at more wineries between St. Helena and Calistoga, a spa town some Californians have been visiting for years to "take the waters."

At Calistoga head north on Route 128. Route 128 joins U.S. 101 at Healdsburg, and travelers leave the wine country to enter what local people call the redwood country, which stretches more than 200 miles to the Oregon border.

An attractive base of operations from which to explore the region is the Benbow Inn (707-923-2124), which is on U.S. 101 beside the El River near Garberville. From Healdsburg, the Benbow Inn is a drive of about two and a half hours, or 115 miles. An inn of surprisingly high quality considering its remoteness, the 59-year-old hotel was restored several years ago, furnished with antiques and given the warm atmosphere of an old English inn.

About midway between Healdsburg and Garberville, a sign beside U.S. 101 directs travelers to Redwood Valley, one of the fastest developing grape-growing valleys in Mendocino County's relatively new, but booming wine industry.

A few miles north of Redwood Valley is Willits, a logging and farm town and eastern terminus of the California Western Railroad's Skunk Line, which hauls tourists on a three-hour excursion through forests to Fort Bragg on the Pacific Coast. Diesel-powered cars have replaced the steam locomotives that once served the route, but the scenery it traverses is as spectacular as ever. The one-way fare is \$12; round trip, \$16. For scheduled information call 707-964-6371.

Redwood trees first appear sparingly along the highway; then, at Leggett, about 30 miles north of Willits and 30 miles south of Garberville, they seem to be everywhere.

About five miles north of the Benbow Inn, U.S. 101 bisects Richardson Grove State Park, an 831-acre preserve with 10 miles of trails. It offers some of the most accessible redwoods for the casual tourist. If its trees are not enough to satisfy your interest in redwoods, drive about 15 miles north on U.S. 101 until a small green sign appears: Scenic Alternate. It is an invitation to the Avenue of the Giants, a 33-mile detour through the Humboldt Redwoods State Park that meanders past some of the largest and most spectacular coastal redwoods still extant. The detour can take an hour or much longer, depending upon how much you enjoy being among these amazing trees.

For another aspect of life in the redwood

country, a 45-minute drive on U.S. 101 from Garberville takes you to the town of Scotia, where the Pacific Lumber Company allows visitors to watch some of the giant trees being cut into lumber for fences, decks and houses. The sawmill is open from 7:30 A.M. to noon and 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. weekdays, but because of recently reduced work schedules, it's best to call ahead to see if men are working (707-764-2222).

After you've had your fill of the redwoods, you can return to San Francisco via the northern coast, making the transition at Leggett, from which State Route 1 winds its way almost 15 miles to the windswept Mendocino County shoreline.

Near Rockport, a once-thriving lumber town that is now all but a ghost town, a great coastal panorama unfolds. Except for the occasional farmhouse or grazing cattle, the region seems undiscovered. Beside the highway, waves pound into the continent, continuing a process that over eons has sculptured a rocky shoreline of slab-sided headlands and huge offshore formations.

In December and January, giant Pacific gray whales make their way south within sight of the coast to calving grounds in Baja California; in March, April and May they return, migrating north to their home grounds in the Arctic.

THE first community encountered on the drive south is Westport, an old logging town whose salubrious and Victorian architecture is reminiscent of New England; next is Fort Bragg, the largest town in this part of California.

There is a frontier spirit in this corner of America. Despite chronic troubles in the logging and fishing industries that have left many people unemployed, residents boast about their quality of life. Fort Bragg is a good place to sample the salmon, Dungeness crab and other seafood yielded by local waters, perhaps at The Wharf restaurant, 780 North Harbor Drive (707-964-4283).

At 90 West Redwood Avenue (707-964-5651) the Georgia-Pacific Corp. operates an free museum about the logging industry that can be toured in 15 minutes or so. It is open 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays except holidays. Beginning in late spring, there's a lavish display of rhododendrons, begonias, fuchsias and other plants that flourish in the cool, moist coastal climate at the Mendocino Coast Gardens, two miles south of Fort Bragg on Route 1. It is open 8:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. during the summer and closes at 5 P.M. in other seasons.

All of the elements that give this region its charm—rocky headlands, distant marine vistas, architectural curiosities—come together in Mendocino, a town perched on a bluff south of Fort Bragg and surrounded on three sides by the Pacific. Like Westport, it has a feeling of New England, which Hollywood directors have frequently borrowed.

A century ago loggers felled redwood trees in the nearby hills and turned them over to mill workers, who cut the logs into building materials, then lowered the lumber down the high cliffs onto waiting ships. To serve the loggers, mule skinner, mill workers and fishermen, there were 17 saloons, 17 saloons and, legend has it, more than 15 bordellos. ■

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## Vinifying Mendocino County

by Frank J. Priol

THERE is a magic place in California's Mendocino County, just west of Navarro, where Route 128 bursts out of the redwoods on its way inland from the sea. Suddenly the dappled light and coolness of the forest give way to bright sun, golden hills—and grapes.

This is the Anderson Valley, one of the most beautiful wine roads in the world, and one of the most scenic. Following 128, a traveler can leave a chill fog on the Pacific Coast, slip into the redwood forest, then emerge into rolling farmland and pastures, all in less than an hour. In the same time, the temperature can climb 30 degrees.

The Anderson Valley is one of California's newest wine regions, fostered by overcropping in Napa and Sonoma counties, directly to the south, and the wine maker's constant search for better growing conditions. When Leon Adams wrote the second edition of his "The Wines of America," he noted that there were three wineries in the Anderson Valley. Today there are seven—or possibly eight. Hardly an ecological explosion, but then, life in Mendocino is a lot slower than in chic Napa and fast-growing Sonoma. Which may be why the country is, as one vintner calls it, "California 50 years ago."

In fact, a few of the valley's wineries are fairly well known: Hirsch, Edmeades and Navarro have followings around the country. But most of the local wineries are far from being household words: Handley Cellars and the Christine Woods Winery, both founded in 1982; Pepperwood Springs, which dates from 1981; Greenwood Ridge, whose vineyards date from 1972 and winery from 1980; and Lazy Creek, with vineyards since 1974 and a winery since 1979.

Greenwood Ridge, on a hilltop about six miles from the Pacific, is the westernmost winery in the United States, according to its owner, Allan Green, a graphic artist. Edmeades, Hirsch and Navarro have tasting rooms open daily, usually from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Christine Woods is not open to the public. The others in the valley can be seen by appointment only. Both Hirsch and Edmeades have picnic facilities. All three wineries make a range of good wines, including Gewürztraminer, the famous wine of the Alsace region of France. The grape has never really taken off elsewhere in this country, but it does exceptionally well in the Anderson Valley. One of the most attractive is the late-harvest Gewürztraminer of Navarro, a rich

dessert wine sold in half bottles for about \$6. In 1982, the French champagne house of Louis Roederer bought 584 acres on both sides of Route 128. Some 60 acres are planted in pinot noir and chardonnay and Roederer plans to build a winery that will be devoted to California champagne just across the road from Hirsch. Of course, Roederer, like its competitors, Piper Heidsieck (Piper Sonoma) and Moët et Chandon (Domaine Chandon), who earlier built sparkling wine facilities in California, will refrain from calling the California product champagne.

After a couple of winery stops, Boonville, about 20 miles east of the wine country, becomes a logical place for lunch. The recently restored New Boonville Hotel is yet another offshoot of Berkeley's Chez Panisse.

## Anderson Valley, one of the newest wine regions, is like 'California 50 years ago.'

the restaurant whose simple but elegant American-style cooking has spread throughout California and across the country, often at the hands of Panisse-trained chefs. Charlene Rollins, New Boonville's co-owner and chef, apprenticed at Chez Panisse. (707-895-3478. Reservations advised on weekends and are necessary for rooms.)

From Boonville, 128 meanders southeast to join Route 101 near Cloverdale. North on 101 is the center of the Mendocino County wine country. Fetzer Vineyards maintains a tasting room at Hoplands for those who don't want to drive the extra 25 miles north to visit the winery itself, in Redwood Valley. The solar-powered McDowell Valley winery, four miles east of Hoplands on Route 175, is worth a visit if only for the view of the vineyards and mountains from its tasting room.

FROM Cloverdale south to Santa Rosa, Route 101 is the main stem of Sonoma County's wine country. There are dozens of wineries along the highway or a short detour from it. Geyser Peak, built to resemble old Sonoma hop kilns, is just west of the highway near Geyersville. A bit farther south, near Healdsburg, the huge Sonoma Cellars offers tastings, a gift shop, and a restaurant

popular enough to warrant reservations, especially during the summer tourist months (707-433-8281). The menu is relatively simple, with light, Americanized French dishes.

Simi Winery, on 101 in the center of Healdsburg, is one of the best-known wineries in northern Sonoma and a convenient stop for travelers headed toward San Francisco. Just south of Healdsburg, a brief sortie on the Old Redwood Highway leads to Sonoma Vineyards and its neighbor, Piper Sonoma.

AT Santa Rosa, the wine trail leads east and south into the Sonoma Valley, with the Mayacamas mountains along the eastern horizon. Near Kenwood is Chateau St. Jean, where some of this country's finest white wines are produced by the vintner, Dick Arnowood.

Glen Ellen Winery, near the Jack London Ranch, in the hamlet of Glen Ellen, is run by the Benziger family. New Yorkers who welcome visitors every day. Two or three blocks from the center of the town of Sonoma, which has become a focus of arts and crafts and good dining, is Sebastian Vineyards, one of the most popular stops on all the winery tours, with its handsome carved barrels and doors and its new Indian museum, with its impressive collections of arrowheads and other artifacts gathered in the vineyards.

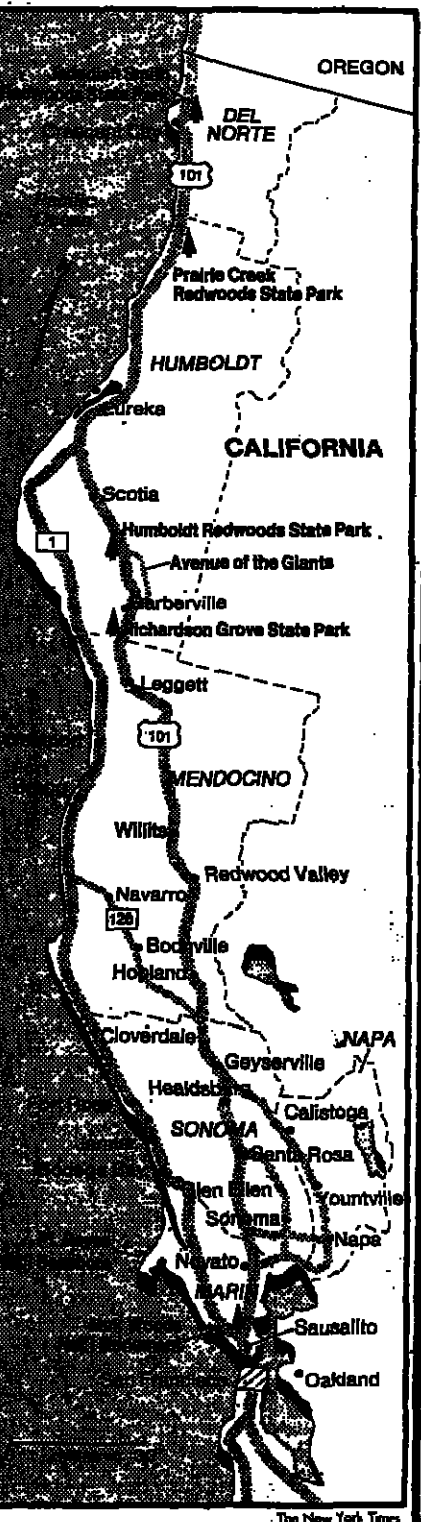
Just over the Mayacamas Mountains from Sonoma lies the Napa Valley. Driving north on Route 29, after leaving the city of Napa behind, the road becomes a moving gallery of the most famous names in American winemaking: Domine Chandon, Far Niente, Robert Mondavi, Cakebread Cellars, Beaulieu, Inglenook, Grigori Hills, Sutter Home, Heitz, Louis Martin.

Beyond St. Helena lie Spring Mountain, Christian Brothers, Beringer, Freemark Abbey, Schramsberg, Stoupegate, and, perched atop its own hill, the Greek monastery that is actually Sterling Vineyards.

Paralleling Route 29, across the valley floor, the Silverado Trail boasts its own famous wineries, among them Clos du Val, Stag's Leap and Joseph Phelps.

In all, the Napa Valley has more than 130 wineries, more than half of which are eager to welcome guests and turn them into customers. Most wineries along the main roads receive visitors from 10 A.M. to 5 or 6 P.M. every day of the year except Christmas and one or two other major holidays. ■

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ADVERTISEMENT.

### "MAKE MINE A LARGE ONE."

BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAPPIER TIMES.

WHO WOULD have thought a new play on botany would prove a source of constant hilarity throughout the evening? But despite the lethargy the topic instantly induced in one at school, such a subject is keeping audiences rolling throughout Europe.

— ON TOUR —

PART OF ITS immense charm is that "Make mine a large one" has such a wide appeal. (Though one must confess that those with a more cultured taste will probably find it witty than those who labour under the misconception that Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew' is a course in animal husbandry.) The plot has an international flavour. The main personalities are drawn from countries as diverse as Morocco, Saxony and Indo-China and feature such characters as Coriander, Angelica, Orris and Juniper. Although at first sight such a mixture might appear a little uncomfortable, it is the skill with which they have been seamlessly blended that guarantees the end result.

I raise my glass to the creators of the production, Bombay Gin. It is indeed their unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And I for one shall oft return to my favourite bar to watch it run and run—into my glass.

DRY GIN



# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.00	16.00	NYSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00

## U.S. Futures March 7

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

### Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) 4,000 bushels per bushel

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Soybeans (CBOT) 4,000 bushels per bushel

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Soybean meal (CBOT) 4,000 bushels per bushel

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Corn (CBOT) 4,000 bushels per bushel

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Oats (CBOT) 4,000 bushels per bushel

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Cattle (CME) 40,000 head per head

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Pork bellies (CME) 40,000 head per head

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Hogs (CME) 40,000 head per head

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Coffee C (NYMEX) 36,000 bushels per bushel

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Sugar (NYMEX) 36,000 bushels per bushel

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

## Metals

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

### Copper (COMEX)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Silver (COMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Gold (COMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Platinum (NYMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Palladium (NYMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Gold (COMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Platinum (NYMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Palladium (NYMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Gold (COMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Platinum (NYMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Palladium (NYMEX) 4,000 ounces per ounce

## Industrials

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

### British Pound (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Japanese Yen (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Swiss Franc (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

West German Mark (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

French Franc (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Italian Lira (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Spanish Peseta (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Portuguese Escudo (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Belgian Franc (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Dutch Guilder (IMM)

Mar 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

May 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Jul 85 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Swedish Krona (IMM)

## Stock



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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Makers Go Back to Basics With New Breed

By ANDREW POLLACK  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For years, computer makers raced to build complex features into their machines. The trouble, according to some computer scientists, was that many of the features were rarely used and only made the machines slower and more expensive. So now, computer scientists are signing machines that are more streamlined and simpler, using vast improvements in speed and cost. The result is a shift in the philosophy of computer design.

There's a wind sweeping across the computer business," said J. J. Basart, vice president of Ridge Computers in Santa Clara, California, one of the companies employing the new philosophy in its machines.

The new breed of machines known as reduced-instruction-set computers, or RISCs, meaning work was done at the machine level, was developed in the 1970s, and was followed by Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley. Now RISC machines are moving into the market. Leading the way is Hewlett-Packard Co., which thinks technology represents such a major advance that it is virtually engineering its future in computers on the concept. The company is cloning a whole family of RISC machines, starting with a processor to its aging HP-3000 minicomputer.

There is great confusion about what a RISC machine really is.

IBM has at least two RISC projects under way. Industry officials say the company has already shown to potential customers a high-powered RISC work station for engineers. The machine is related to one being developed jointly with Carnegie-Mellon University. IBM might also use RISC technology to build a machine to handle input and output of data for its generation of mainframes, according to Gartner Group, a research firm that follows IBM.

Digital Equipment Co. also has a major RISC effort under way. Several start-ups are getting into the business, among them MIPS Computer Systems of Mountain View, California, and by John Hennessy, Stanford RISC pioneer.

Both large computers and microprocessors generally contain instructions, called microcode, that are etched into silicon. When a program requests the computer to do something, it sets a sequence of these micro-instructions. Over time, such instructions have become more complex and numerous. Digital Equipment's VAX super-minicomputer, the computer most frequently criticized by RISC adherents, has several hundred instructions, some doing arcane tasks such as evaluating complex mathematical expressions. But studies have shown that most of these functions are rarely used and providing them makes the computer larger and slower.

RISC adherents advocate keeping the instruction set limited to basic tasks, such as loading and storing numbers, adding numbers and comparing two numbers. If more complex functions are needed, they can be provided by a combination of simple functions.

Not everyone is a believer in RISC. A professor of computer science at Carnegie-Mellon, E. Douglas Jensen, said the concept is still unproven. Many of the increases in speed found in some RISC machines, he said, result from other improvements that could have been made on machines with complex instruction sets.

"The research done in this field has been characterized by a lack of any science," Mr. Jensen said.

Indeed, there is a great confusion about what really constitutes a RISC machine. Because RISC is now a hot concept, companies are quick to call their products RISC machines.

RISCs are not without their problems. Software developed for computers might not run on RISC machines. Also, RISC computers might also be surpassed by computers using several processors working in parallel to achieve great speed.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on March 7, excluding fees.

Currency	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
German mark	3.58	111.15	3.72	112.73	3.72	112.73	3.72	112.73
Swiss franc	68.49	72.86	68.49	72.86	68.49	72.86	68.49	72.86
Japanese yen	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
British pound	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Italian lira	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00
Spanish peseta	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Dutch guilder	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
Austrian schilling	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Scandinavian currencies	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various

Dollar Values

Currency	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
Swiss franc	68.49	68.49	68.49	68.49	68.49	68.49	68.49	68.49
Japanese yen	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37	160.37
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
British pound	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Italian lira	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00	2,336.00
Spanish peseta	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Dutch guilder	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
Austrian schilling	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Scandinavian currencies	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various

Interest Rates

Currency	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
U.S. 1-year	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
U.S. 3-month	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%
U.S. 6-month	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
U.S. 9-month	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%
U.S. 12-month	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
U.S. 18-month	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
U.S. 24-month	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
U.S. 30-month	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
U.S. 36-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
U.S. 42-month	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
U.S. 48-month	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
U.S. 54-month	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
U.S. 60-month	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

Source: Reuters.

March 7

Money Rates

Currency	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
U.S. 1-year	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
U.S. 3-month	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%
U.S. 6-month	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
U.S. 9-month	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%
U.S. 12-month	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
U.S. 18-month	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
U.S. 24-month	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
U.S. 30-month	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
U.S. 36-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
U.S. 42-month	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
U.S. 48-month	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
U.S. 54-month	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
U.S. 60-month	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

Source: Reuters.

March 7

Gold Prices

Currency	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
U.S. 1-yr	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
U.S. 3-mo	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
U.S. 6-mo	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
U.S. 9-mo	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
U.S. 12-mo	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
U.S. 18-mo	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
U.S. 24-mo	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
U.S. 30-mo	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
U.S. 36-mo	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
U.S. 42-mo	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
U.S. 48-mo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
U.S. 54-mo	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
U.S. 60-mo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters.

Dollar Rallies in New York

But U.S. Unit Falls in Europe

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded Thursday in New York after central banks failed to follow through on a decline on Wednesday with massive intervention as they did last week.

"The dollar still is well bid, fundamentals haven't changed," said Carmine Rotondo, chief trader at Manufacturers Hanover Trust. "The only thing that's new is uncertainty over central banks and that's keeping trading thin at the top levels," he said.

The dollar lost ground on Wednesday in New York and London when remarks by the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, were interpreted as predicting a decline for the dollar. A similar decline last week was followed by massive and widespread intervention by European central banks.

"Initially the market looked very uncertain on fears that the central banks might mount a raid to exploit the sharp decline in the dollar that followed Volcker's latest comment," a dealer for Chase Manhattan Bank in London said. "When no intervention materialized a good recovery swiftly ensued."

In New York, the pound ended at \$1.0645, down from \$1.0715. The dollar closed at 3.4205 Deutsche marks, up from 3.386 DM; at 10.45 French francs, up from 10.32 francs; at 261.60 yen, from 260.65 yen; and at 2.9105 Swiss francs, up from 2.8915 francs.

The dollar recovered some lost ground early Thursday in European trading but finished the day lower against most currencies.

In London, the pound ended at \$1.0673, down from \$1.0725 on Wednesday. In Frankfurt, the dollar finished at 3.4087 DM, down from 3.4235 DM.

The U.S. unit ended in Paris at 10.411 francs, down from 10.4805 francs. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.9025 Swiss francs, down from 2.919 francs. Earlier in Tokyo, the dollar closed at 261.40 yen, up from 261.275 yen.

De Beers Chief Has Stability as Goal

Key Priority Is Reduction of Gem Stockpiles

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — When Julian Ogilvie Thompson discusses his new role as chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., one of the world's most secretive and successful cartels, he lards the conversation with notions like stability, continuity and order.

Continuity is needed, he says, to see the diamond industry out of its present difficulties. He sees his task as giving "guidance and leadership," and assuring market stability. High priorities are a reduction in diamond stockpiles and diversification of investments outside the industry.

Despite breaking the long dynastic rule of the Oppenheimer family over much of the diamond business, Mr. Ogilvie Thompson nevertheless is a product of the Oppenheimer world. Harry Oppenheimer, 76, last month relinquished the chairmanship of De Beers to Mr. Ogilvie Thompson. Two years earlier, Mr. Oppenheimer had stepped down at Anglo American Corp., the sister company to De Beers.

De Beers, which controls four-fifths of the world's diamond trade through its subsidiary, the London-based Central Selling Organization, was founded by Harry's father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

Mr. Ogilvie Thompson was born in South Africa, but educated in England, at Worcester College, Oxford. His wife, Tessa, is a daughter of the late Viscount Hampden, a member of the English aristocracy. His associates say that when Mr. Ogilvie Thompson heads for his private game ranch in the Eastern Transvaal, he would prefer fishing the waters of the River Tessa in southern England.

Some business analysts say Mr. Ogilvie Thompson's role is that of a caretaker chairman until Harry's son, Nicholas, 37, who is present head of the Central Selling Organization, takes over. The Central Selling Organization, which seeks to support prices by regulating the flow of diamonds to the market.



Julian Ogilvie Thompson: "Guidance and leadership."

Officials at De Beers and Mr. Ogilvie Thompson himself dismiss the caretaker notion.

"I am 51 years old now and the normal retirement age in our company is at least 60, so that could hardly be termed a caretaker period, could it?" the De Beers chief asked.

The ruling alliance of the Oppenheimer empire these days is between Mr. Ogilvie Thompson at De Beers and Gavin Rely, chairman at Anglo American. Both were protégés of Harry Oppenheimer.

Mr. Ogilvie Thompson was appointed personal assistant to Harry Oppenheimer soon after returning to Johannesburg from England in 1957. Part of the attraction of working for Mr. Oppenheimer, he said, was that "one felt that one was participating in something that was moving things in the right direction."

A central creed of the Oppenheimer legacy is a belief that economic growth on a large scale will do more to change South Africa's racial profile than protests or violence. This is because, the theory goes, capitalist growth collides directly with these aspects of apartheid that limit the economic and geographic movement of people.

Despite keeping a lower political profile than his predecessor, Mr. Ogilvie Thompson says publicly that South Africa needs "peaceful, evolutionary reform in a constructive sense" that will lead to "a federal or confederal structure" and power-sharing between white and black, rather than one-man, one-vote.

But De Beers and Anglo American have sometimes been at the center of political controversy. Some analysts say BP eventually

BP Says Profit Increased 41% In 4th Quarter

By Bob Haggerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. reported Thursday that 1984 fourth-quarter net rose 41 percent and the company hinted that it would be examining acquisition possibilities.

The fourth-quarter net was \$351 million (\$375 million). Sales in the period grew 22 percent to \$10.83 billion.

On the year, the company, which is 32-percent owned by the government, reported a net of \$1.1 billion, up 7 percent. This figure included a deduction of about \$300 million for extraordinary items.

Earnings per share on the year climbed to 76.8 pence from 47.5, and sales grew 17 percent to \$37.93 billion.

After-tax profit, before the extraordinary items, rose 62 percent to \$1.4 billion. BP's pretax profit grew 33 percent in 1984 to \$3.46 billion.

The gains were largely due to sharply higher profit from pumping crude oil, rather than offsetting a downturn in European refining and marketing.

BP also announced that its total dividend for 1984 would be 30 pence a share, up from 24 pence for 1983. The dividend was a few pence above most expectations and helped boost BP shares on the London Stock Exchange to 553 pence, up 5 pence from Wednesday's close.

BP's reserves of cash and short-term securities as of Dec. 31 had more than doubled from a year before to \$2.5 billion. Sir Peter Walters, BP's chairman, said the cash inflow would "strengthen our balance sheet for the next leap forward," giving the company flexibility to take advantage of investment opportunities.

"Maybe when the world downturn comes there will be some good bargains around," he said. In addition, the company expects to spend heavily on developing North Sea gas fields over the next few years. In 1985, overall capital spending is scheduled to rise about 30 percent to \$5 billion.

Some analysts say BP eventually

is likely to buy the 45 percent it does not already own in Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), though BP officials repeated Thursday that they had no such intention at present.

BP benefited from higher crude production in Alaska, Egypt and Indonesia, and the dollar's surge raised the price of crude in pound terms. Excluding Sohio, BP's operating profit from oil production and exploration grew 27 percent to \$1.4 billion. Operating profit from gas gained 19 percent to \$95 million.

But operating profit from refining and marketing plunged 45 percent to \$113 million. Like its competitors, BP was unable to push up local-currency prices for gasoline and other oil products fast enough to match the rising dollar cost of crude oil.

BP has closed 40 percent of its European refining capacity over the past three years, but the industry (Continued on Page 15, Col. 8)

U.S. Retailers Post Mixed Sales

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers Thursday reported mixed sales results for February, the first month of their fiscal year.

Jeffrey Feiner, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. in New York, predicted first-quarter profit would be significantly lower from a year earlier for many of the companies.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest U.S. retailer, said sales for the four weeks ended March 2 rose 2.4 percent from a year ago. Kmart Corp., ranked second, said sales rose 14 percent and the third largest, J.C. Penney Co., said sales were up 4.1 percent. Montgomery Ward & Co., ranked sixth, was the only retailer among the top 10 to report a drop in sales, a decline of 2 percent.

Major Swaps Dealers To Form Association

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The major financial institutions active in interest rate swaps announced Thursday in New York that they plan to form the International Swap Dealers Association.

This follows a dramatic increase in swap dealing, where fixed-rate borrowings are traded for floating-rate funds or vice versa. Dealers estimate that in three years swapping has become an \$80-billion market.

The complicated business of putting a swap together was fairly straightforward at first; company A would issue fixed-rate bonds, company B would raise a floating-rate loan, the institution arranging both deals would put A and B in touch with each other and they would swap. B would get fixed-rate funds at a lower cost than if it tried to float a bond and A would get lower cost floating-rate funds than it could otherwise.

But with the market's growth, putting two companies together has become more difficult. As a result, dealers that want to actively engage in swapping now must temporarily stand in as a principal to the transaction, then shop around for an end-user.

This need to go outside the bank or brokerage house to complete a

deal has created problems because there often are big differences from



**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

**NEW YORK** — Trans World Airlines said Thursday it will cut introductory round-trip fares \$499 between New York and Copenhagen on Mondays thru Thursdays starting April 28. Tickets would have to be bought 90 days in advance, with a stay of 90 days.

TWA will start serving Copenhagen on April 28, with weekend flights priced at \$549. On May 15, a

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

# Hoechst's Profit Rose 45% in 1984

By Warren Geder  
International Herald Tribune  
FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, the West German chemical and pharmaceutical concern, increased pretax profit 45 percent in 1984 to 1.33 billion Deutsche marks (\$390 million), from 920 million DM in 1983, the company said Thursday.

World group earnings were not available, but analysts said group profit was apt to be markedly better than the parent company's earnings because of Hoechst's strong international presence.

The company said group earnings had exceeded the previous year's in nearly every sector.

Hoechst posted a record group profit of 909.4 million DM in 1983. Hoechst said cost-cutting measures at home, world economic recovery and a surging U.S. dollar helped make 1984 "an especially successful year."

News of the strongly higher parent company profit caused Hoechst's share price to rise 2.30 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, closing Thursday at 212.3 DM.

Hoechst said a dividend increase on last year's 7-DM payout is planned, but gave no details.

Analysts say the dividend may be raised 2 DM, rather than the 1 DM anticipated earlier this year.

An analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf said Hoechst's pretax result is much in line with the bank's recently revised expectations.

"As a result of the dollar's persistent strength, we have upwardly revised our profit projections for Hoechst and the other big chemical groups, Bayer and BASF," the analyst said.

"Only a few months ago we were saying that profits at the big three chemical companies would show a real decline this year; now we see a real increase in earnings for 1985 and further opportunity for share prices to climb," he said.

Bayer's share price jumped 5 DM, to 221.5, in trading Thursday and BASF climbed 3 DM, to 212.9.

Although Bayer and BASF have yet to report preliminary 1984 earnings, all of the "big three" chemical groups have seen their share price soar above 200 DM on market expectations that 1984 results will be higher than expected, as a result of the strong dollar, and that 1985 earnings will remain robust.

Hoechst said world group sales advanced in 1984 by 11 percent, to 41.3 billion DM from 37.2 billion.

# Iacocca Says Chrysler Will Change Plans

United Press International  
NEW YORK — Lee Iacocca, the chairman of Chrysler Corp., announced a new corporate strategy for the automaker Thursday, following up on the decision by President Ronald Reagan last week not to ask the Japanese to extend their voluntary auto-import restraints.

Mr. Iacocca said that most of the Chrysler's subcompact cars will come from Japan, while the company's U.S. plants will shift to making more expensive cars.

He said Chrysler is asking Mitsubishi for 200,000 cars in addition to the 87,500 annually currently imported from the Japanese affiliate. Chrysler also will reposition its mid-1986 "P car," originally designed as a subcompact but redesigned as a smaller Chrysler LeBaron GTS or Dodge Lancer.

Earlier plans called for 300,000 P cars to be built at a plant in Belvidere, Illinois, where Dodge Omnis and Plymouth Horizons now are made. Instead, Chrysler will make only 150,000 to 160,000 P cars at its plant in Sterling Heights, Michigan, along with the Chrysler LeBaron GTS and Dodge Lancer.

The Omni, Horizon, Turismo and Charger models will continue to be made at Belvidere for as long as they remain competitive, he said.

He said about 7 percent of Chrysler's cars now are imported, but that that will change. "We're good at adapting," he said. "Things change, but what the hell — that's what makes it fun."

In the next five years, he said, Chrysler will invest \$10.5 billion, with "the lion's share" in the United States and Canada for developing more premium products.

# Barclays Says Pretax Profit Rose 17.6% in 1984

Reuters  
LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC reported Thursday a 17.6-percent rise in pretax profit in 1984. The pretax figure increased to £655 million (\$701.5 million at current rates) from £557 million in 1983, the company said. The pretax earnings after extraordinary items was 85.1 pence, compared with 84.8 pence in 1983.

The bank said current trading was satisfactory and further growth was expected in Britain and overseas during 1985.

The bank plans to support the expansion of successful operations in Britain and plans important moves into the securities industry. Barclays said advances in technology would also require investment as the group redesigns and improves its services in personal and corporate markets.

It said the encouraging profit result reflected a strong performance from operations in Britain, despite a continued high level of provisions for bad debts at £525 million compared with £475 million in 1983.

Internationally, there was a welcome recovery in the United States, but South Africa had a difficult year.

The bank also announced Thursday a deep discount rights issue to save underwriting expenses and encourage wider ownership of its shares.

Barclays said it believed a further strengthening of the group's capital base would enable it to take full advantage of opportunities arising from the changes taking place in financial markets throughout the world.

The rights issue will back an initial investment in the securities industry of £150 million, the chairman, Timothy Bevan, said.

This reflects Barclays' plans to establish an international securities and investment banking group, named Barclays de Zoete Wedd, in which the bank will have at least a controlling 75-percent interest.

Mr. Bevan said the deep discount one-for-one cash call at 150 pence per share would raise about £507 million after expenses. It is the first since 1961.

Mr. Bevan said that following the rights issue and sale of Bank of Scotland, Barclays' free-capital ratio would rise to 5.7 percent from 4.8 percent at the end 1984 and 3.9 percent at the end 1983.

The bank's equity ratio will rise to 2.8 percent due to the rights issue and Bank of Scotland sale from 1.8 percent at end 1984.

Barclays shares rose Thursday to 597 pence a share shortly after the announcement, but finished at 592 pence compared with 582 pence at Wednesday's close.

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed  
7 March 1985

The following value quotations shown are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issues prices. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer of securities. For more information, contact your broker or the fund company.

(A) — dollar; (B) — weekly; (C) — monthly; (D) — quarterly; (E) — bi-monthly; (F) — semi-annual; (G) — annual; (H) — other.

ALMA MANAGEMENT  
(A) ALMA TRUST FUND \$130.42

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.  
(A) Bank of America \$122.00

(A) Bank of Europe \$122.00

(A) Bank of Japan \$122.00

(A) Bank of London \$122.00

(A) Bank of Paris \$122.00

(A) Bank of Rome \$122.00

(A) Bank of Spain \$122.00

(A) Bank of Sweden \$122.00

(A) Bank of Switzerland \$122.00

(A) Bank of the Netherlands \$122.00

(A) Bank of Belgium \$122.00

(A) Bank of Luxembourg \$122.00

(A) Bank of Austria \$122.00

(A) Bank of Greece \$122.00

(A) Bank of Italy \$122.00

(A) Bank of Portugal \$122.00

(A) Bank of Turkey \$122.00

(A) Bank of Iran \$122.00

(A) Bank of India \$122.00

(A) Bank of China \$122.00

(A) Bank of Japan \$122.00

(A) Bank of Korea \$122.00

(A) Bank of Taiwan \$122.00

(A) Bank of Hong Kong \$122.00

(A) Bank of Singapore \$122.00

(A) Bank of Malaysia \$122.00

(A) Bank of Indonesia \$122.00

(A) Bank of Philippines \$122.00

(A) Bank of Thailand \$122.00

(A) Bank of Vietnam \$122.00

(A) Bank of Cambodia \$122.00

(A) Bank of Laos \$122.00

(A) Bank of Myanmar \$122.00

(A) Bank of Sri Lanka \$122.00

(A) Bank of Maldives \$122.00

(A) Bank of Brunei \$122.00

(A) Bank of East Timor \$122.00

(A) Bank of Timor-Leste \$122.00

(A) Bank of East Asia \$122.00

(A) Bank of South China \$122.00

(A) Bank of East Africa \$122.00

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(A) Bank of West Africa \$122.00

(A) Bank of North Africa \$122.00

(A) Bank of South Africa \$122.00

# De Beers Chief Has Stability, Reduction of Stockpiles as Goal

(Continued from Page 9)  
very Anglo-American called in the police to break a legal strike by gold miners last year and showed little patience with black union leaders' protests that they were persuading their members to return to work.

And the policies of the Oppenheimer dynasty have run counter to those of the South African government, too. Mr. Oppenheimer proposed integrated mines, where most workers would be permitted to live nearby with their families. But the authorities insisted that 97 percent of black mine laborers be migrant workers. Oppenheimer policies have also been attacked by the powerful white miners' union.

Mr. Oppenheimer's last two years as chairman of De Beers saw a rise in output from mines in Botswana and Australia, high interest rates and the rise in the dollar's value. These factors created bigger diamond stockpiles that cost De Beers more to finance.

However, because of brisk sales of small diamonds in the United States, the world's biggest gem diamond market, and slowly rising demand for high-quality stones elsewhere, Mr. Oppenheimer has seen the situation improving.

According to the last annual report, published in June 1984, De Beers' net in 1983 stood at roughly \$500 million, up 20 percent on the 1982 figure.

"I think the company is on the right track," he said. "What the whole diamond industry is looking for is continuity to bring the business through a very difficult time."

Some analysts, however, suggest that the company's long-term prospects are troubled because the steady expansion of diamond pro-

duction further strains the cartel's ability to control the market. De Beers operating style has been described as mandarin. Some say it is Byzantine, built on a system of committees and rival power centers, presided over in a style that is, on the surface, as placid as a club for gentlemen. But people at 44 Main St., Anglo-American's Johannesburg headquarters, admit that the diamond trade is rough.

For example, when Zaire withdrew from the Central Selling Organization in June 1981, it was rumored that De Beers somehow forced it back in to insure that its

action be viewed as an exception, not a precedent. This was achieved.

Similarly, and despite the company's protests to the contrary, there is continuing speculation about the nature of the De Beers mining operations in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, where a former employee has alleged that the company is seeking to extract the maximum number of diamonds before the territory attains independence.

Mr. Oppenheimer has been a director of De Beers since 1966, and deputy chairman since 1982.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Denmark			
Barclays Bank		Novo Industri			
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit</



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

[illegible]

**March 7**

Issuer/Asset	Coupon	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Asset	Coupon	Maturity	Bid	Ask
CZNA 87	10%	12/4	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 84	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
CZNA 88	10%	12/4	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 85	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
CZNA 89	10%	12/4	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 86	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
CZNA 90	10%	12/4	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 87	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Gap 91	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 88	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 87	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 89	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 88	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 90	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 89	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 91	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 90	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 92	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 91	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 93	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 92	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 94	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 93	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 95	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 94	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 96	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 95	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 97	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 96	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 98	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 97	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 99	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 100	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 100	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 101	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 102	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 103	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 104	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 105	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 106	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 107	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 108	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 109	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 110	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 111	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 112	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 113	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 114	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 115	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 116	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 117	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 118	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 119	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 120	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 121	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 122	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 123	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 124	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 125	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 126	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 127	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 128	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 129	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 130	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 131	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 132	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 133	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 134	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 135	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 136	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 137	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 138	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 139	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 140	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 141	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 142	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 143	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 144	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 145	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 146	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 147	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 148	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 149	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 150	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 151	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 152	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 153	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 154	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 155	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 156	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 157	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 158	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 159	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 160	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 161	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 162	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 163	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 164	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 165	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 166	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 167	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 168	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 169	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 170	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 171	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 172	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 173	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 174	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 175	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 176	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 177	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 178	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 179	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 180	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 181	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 182	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 183	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 184	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 185	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 186	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 187	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 188	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 189	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 190	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 191	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 192	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 193	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 194	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 195	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 196	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 197	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 198	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 199	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 200	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 201	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 202	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 203	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 204	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 205	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 206	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 207	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 208	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 209	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 210	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 211	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 212	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 213	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 214	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 215	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 216	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 217	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 218	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 219	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 220	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 221	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 222	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 223	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 224	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 225	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 226	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 227	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 228	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 229	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 230	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 231	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 232	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 233	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 234	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 235	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 236	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 237	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 238	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 239	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 240	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 241	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 242	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 243	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 244	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 245	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 246	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 247	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 248	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 249	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 250	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 251	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 252	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 253	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 254	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 255	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 256	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 257	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 258	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 259	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 260	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 261	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 262	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 263	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 264	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 265	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 266	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 267	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 268	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 269	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 270	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 271	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 272	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 273	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 274	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 275	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 276	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 277	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 278	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 279	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 280	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 281	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 282	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 283	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 284	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 285	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 286	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 287	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 288	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 289	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 290	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 291	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 292	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 293	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 294	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 295	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 296	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 297	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 298	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 299	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 300	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 301	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 302	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 303	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 304	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 305	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 306	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 307	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 308	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 309	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 310	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 311	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38		Offshore Atlantic 312	4%	12/3	97.20	98.20
Granger 313	10%	12/3	100.00/100.38						

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## SPORTS

Soviet Figure Skaters  
Maintain Domination  
As Fadeev Wins Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TOKYO — With a nearly flawless series of skating pyrotechnics, Alexander Fadeev of the Soviet Union won the men's singles title Thursday at the 1985 world figure skating championships.

Brian Orser of Canada glided in second with his dynamic routine of the high leaps and graceful turns in the men's final event, while the free skating U.S. national singles champion, Brian Boitano, was third, improving from fourth place, where he stood after the compulsory figures and short program earlier this week.

The judges gave Fadeev six marks of 5.9 for technical merit and six 5.8s for artistic impression in a performance packed with triple jumps.

It was the Soviet Union's second gold medal at these championships, following the victory in the pairs event Wednesday by Elena Valova and Oleg Vasilev.

And Soviet skater Kira Ivanova held her lead in the women's singles event though East Germany's Katarina Witt won top marks in the short program with a dazzling display of flamenco dancing. Ivanova was third in the short program, trailing Witt and American Tiffany Chin. The women's finals came Saturday with the free skating.

In the men's final rankings, fourth place went to Czechoslovak skater Jozef Sabovik, this year's winner of the European figure skating championship. He was second before the free skating. Vladimir Kotin of the Soviet Union was fifth.

Chin held on to her No. 2 overall spot in the women's skating with sprightly footwork to the strains of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake."

Knight's Penalty  
Called too Mild

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — The University of Minnesota's Jim Dutcher says he or any other Big Ten basketball coach would have been punished severely for throwing a chair during a game, an offense for which Indiana's Bob Knight was given a one-game suspension.

Dutcher, when asked what he thought the penalty might have been had he thrown the chair, responded: "Probably life."

Knight threw the chair during a loss to Purdue Feb. 23 but was allowed to coach against Minnesota Feb. 28 and then Big Ten Commissioner Wayne Duke suspended the coach for a game against Iowa which the Hoosiers lost.

"If something else happens, he has got to expect a severe penalty," Dutcher said.

which earned her second in the short program, too. "I went on the ice to do what I always do, nothing particularly special," said the reigning U.S. singles champion. "It went well, I think."

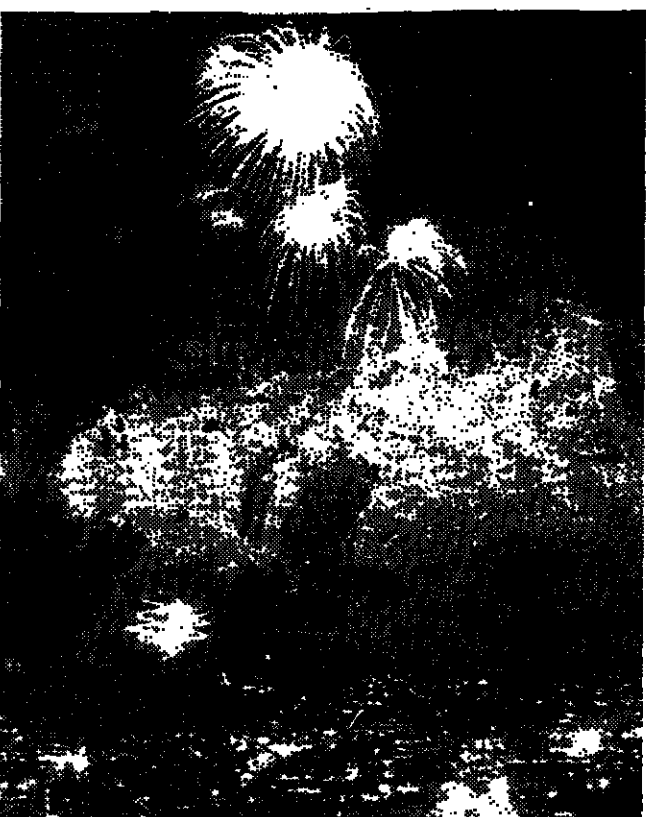
Asked about Witt and Ivanova, who was third in the 1984 Olympics, Chin said, "We're all very close" in ability.

American Debi Thomas, 17, also did well in the short program. Thomas, who came in second at the U.S. figure skating championships in Kansas City in January, moved up to fifth place from seventh Tuesday. Thomas is the first black skater to win a medal in a national competition.

Witt's victory in the short portion makes the event a wide-open affair.

"I like to come from behind," she said. "I think it's better to fight in the world championships. When you win the compulsory figures, I think you take it too easy."

"I feel good. Now, it's the free skate with Tiffany and Kira and whoever wins that will win the world championship. I think it will be very interesting."



ASPEN CELEBRATION — Fireworks burst over the ski slopes at Aspen, Colorado, to celebrate this weekend's World Cup races. Skiers carrying torches down the slopes form the zig-zag pattern on the mountainside at lower left.

## VANTAGE POINT/Peter Alfano

## College Basketball's 'March Madness'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Those engaged in higher education are about to enter a period known as "March Madness," which not long ago meant a spring break spent on Florida beaches and the inspiration for movies such as "Where the Boys Are." Now, where the boys and girls are, and for that matter, where the money is, are the various sites for the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament starting next week.

The tournament has become a sports Mardi Gras, and it is difficult not to be seduced by the trappings — pep bands, acrobatic cheerleaders imitating Mary Lou Retton and Mitch Gaylord, animated coaches and players motivated by school spirit instead of payoff shares.

For example, the North Carolina basketball program may pride itself on the high graduation rate of its players, listing in the media guide the number who have been graduated and their current occupations. But in Chapel Hill, the sun is a basketball outlined against a Carolina-blue sky.

Critics of the immensely popular March Madness are to be considered bores, as those who kick sand on a spring-break sunbather. Still, the postseason spectacle is not beyond scrutiny.

What is questioned here are the postseason conference tournaments and the ever-expanding NCAA field, which includes 64 teams this year. The NCAA does not endorse the conference tournaments and has no power to prevent them. What the tournaments — the Big East, Atlantic Coast Conference, Southeastern Conference, and Metro Conference, among others — do is minimize the importance of the regular season and give reason to speculate why they bothered to have one.

"In a long season like this," Chris Mullin said, reflecting about St. John's inconsistent play recently, "you start going through the motions."

The seeding process in the NCAA tournament is not so much a function of geography as it is a balancing act, trying to insure that the best teams reach the Final Four, which will be in Lexington, Kentucky, at the end of the month. So either St. John's or Georgetown, the two top-ranked teams for most of the season, will be sent to play, probably to the opening rounds in Salt Lake City, Utah, Houston or Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In the past, other schools have been sent far from home, most recently Virginia and North Carolina State. Because of the travel costs and the advantages of preparing far from the maddening fans and hoopla at home, teams often choose to stay on the road.

What the NCAA should do is just invite every Division I school to the playoffs and begin them immediately after its 86 sanctioned, regular-season tournaments. Among these are the popular excursions to Hawaii that are used as a recruiting tool. With the elimination of the time-consuming regular season, the playoffs could begin in January, with teams engaging in a two-of-three-game series that would protect against a freakish upset. The final two could play three of five.

As it is, the 64 teams in the NCAA field and the additional 32 who are invited as "lucky losers" to the National Invitation Tournament account for just about everyone who chooses up sides. This is not an attempt to be a spoilsport. But as interest in college basketball grows, perspective is being cast aside.

## Nicklaus — the Graceful Decline of a Superstar

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Little by little, greatness drips away from them all. But nobody, none of the kings and princes of our games, clings to his glory with the tenacity, the style and the gracefully loosening grip of Jack Nicklaus.

Whatever it is that youth possesses and middle age has lost has been taken from him by now. Whatever time could steal is gone. Yet he's still here.

The Golden Bear's gone forever, but the Olden Bear's still around. And, to both his and our delight, surprise, he might be around a long time.

Yes, the golf season can begin again. The first Bear of spring is being sighted: the Franchise is back. Nicklaus, now 45, started his season with a credible third place finish in the Doral-Eastern Open golf tournament in Miami the end of last month.

At Doral's Blue Monster, Nicklaus' name was atop the leader board for hours and he could have won with more luck. "I like my swing pattern better than I have in a long time," he said, adding, "In general, I'm putting well, too, and I've played better every tournament — 57th, 17th, 15th to third. If I keep up that progression — well, the way I'm playing right now, I think I probably will."

Since 1980, we've welcomed Nicklaus back each season like a staggering warrior who's on his last legs. Yet, every year he finishes between 12th and 16th on the money list, has a marvelous mix of strokes, and is a contender in most of the major championships.

Maybe it's time to reassess. Just because Arnold Palmer only won one PGA Tour title after age 41 doesn't mean Nicklaus must lack his cue. Palmer never cracked the top 25 in money after 41; Nicklaus hasn't been worse than 16th since turning 40.

From '62 through '78, Nicklaus had 17 uniformly great seasons. They made him the best golfer ever. In 1979, he hit the wall, finished

71st in cash and faced jock mid-

The magnitude of the adjustment he made — playing less, practicing more, revamping his swing, learning the short game — still is coming into focus. His next level of athletic erosion probably is five years away, or, who knows, maybe 10 years if he stays as fit as Sam Snead. The magic's gone, but the craft and competitiveness remain.

It is possible this Olden Bear, perhaps winning a tournament a year and finishing on the top 10 leader board every other time he tees it up, will stick around as long as the Golden Bear? Will we see a Masters win in '85 and an Open title past age 50?

Don't laugh. All Nicklaus has left to prove is that he's the best old athlete ever. And he's working on it. Last year, he won his own prestigious Memorial Tournament, was 15th in money and, far more indicative, was second in stroke average on the tour despite playing the toughest courses.

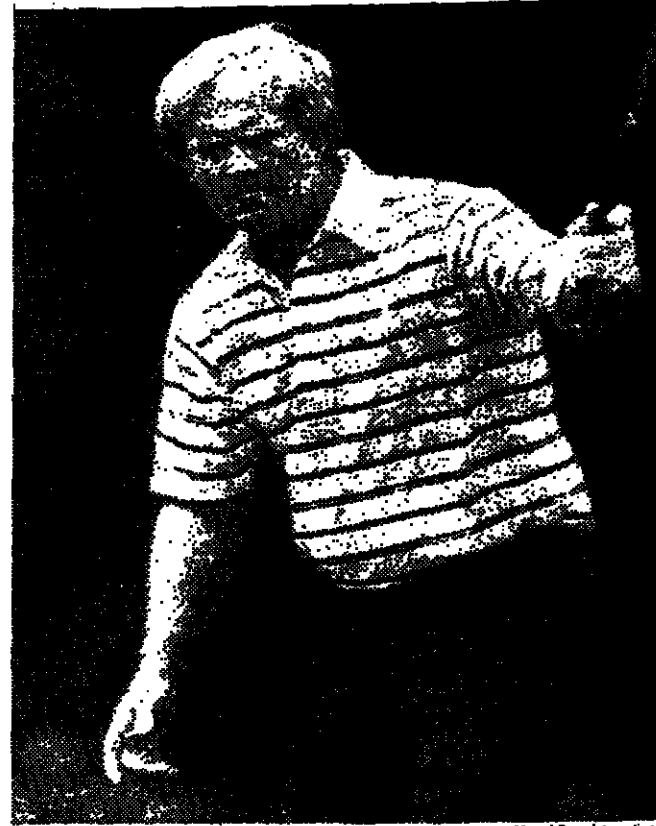
Nicklaus can't hit overdrive on command any more. Sputtering down the stretch is his norm now. Luck and circumstance must attend him. Which, of course, makes him all the more beloved.

Every golf fan knows Nicklaus' limits. He's colorblind and has legs of different lengths. His back can lock up at times and a virus can dog him a whole season. His course building and the rest of his mammoth business empire might sap him.

Despite this, if any athlete is entitled to wishes for longevity, it is Nicklaus. It is not too much to say he defines and protects what is best in his sport, and in sportsmanship.

Just seconds after Mark McCumber had holed out a chip shot for the birdie that virtually closed out the Doral tournament, Nicklaus — when he couldn't have thought the cameras were on him — put his arm around McCumber's waist and squeezed him as he might a kid brother in a gesture of genuine congratulation.

In victory, McCumber said, "I



Jack Nicklaus, in winning form in a 1984 tournament.

always play my best with Nicklaus because he's so inspirational. You just wouldn't want to do anything less than your best around him."

Nothing in golf, and not much in sports, approaches the excitement that's sparked when Nicklaus gathers his game and his glare one more time.

When the wind blows or the rough is high or the greens are so bumpy that nobody can make anything — when the game of golf comes down to ball-striking and shot-making, experience and composure, ball management and self-management, Nicklaus still can win.

Fortunately, Nicklaus brings far more with him than victory. With the sports pages full of stars in checkered cars and coaches throwing chairs, he seems to show that somebody can do it all.

Be the greatest player his game ever saw. Start out as a pharmacist's son and build an empire worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Lose 40 pounds after age 30, keep it off and discover, to his amusement, that he was more movie star than fates.

And find a way to fade out of his game so gradually that the long slow going becomes as much a pleasure as the years at the peak.

## College Is Battleground of Athletics vs. Academics

The Associated Press

CLEMSON, South Carolina — More than 1,500 Clemson University students rallied to support the outgoing president, Bill Atchley, and oppose what they called the trustees' support of athletics over academics at the school.

"Sometimes I think the trustees are willing to allow this place to be plowed up and planted in turnip greens, just so we can have a good football team," Oran Smith, the former student senate president told the crowd Wednesday.

Atchley resigned as Clemson's president effective July 1, after the school's 13-member board of trustees refused to give him a vote of

confidence during a seven-hour meeting Friday in Columbia.

His resignation and that of Athletic Director Bill McEllean, coupled with criminal indictments against three former Clemson coaches on charges of illegally dispensing prescription drugs to athletes, has put the school in the national spotlight in what Clemson has not seen since its 1981 football championship.

The drug probe followed another scandal at the school — a two-year NCAA probation for recruiting violations in the football program — handed down in November 1982.

Major television networks, newspapers, magazines and wire ser-

vices are keeping tabs on the story.

Students upset by the controversy assembled outside Atchley's office Wednesday and chanted his name. He told the crowd he was moved by their show of support but was sticking to his decision to leave.

Rally organizer Danny Pechthalt presented Atchley with petitions, signed by more than 2,000 students, commending him for taking a strong stand with the athletic department.

"When you had the authority, you made us proud and enhanced our academic reputation in the nation," the petition read. "We only wish you had been allowed to carry out your responsibilities in all areas."

Some board members have said confidentially over recent weeks that Atchley's problems at the school were not purely with the athletic department — that they were concerned with overall leadership at the school.

But Atchley warned trustees in a letter Friday that the university could become known as "Clemson Athletic University." "Unfortunately, there is only one issue today for the public," he said, "athletics versus academics."

The chairman of the state commission on higher education, Fred R. Sheheen, criticized the trustees Wednesday for their handling of the resignation. He said he was concerned that Clemson was gaining the reputation of placing athletics before academics.

Drugs Called Compromise  
Olympic and world decathlon champion Daley Thompson believes almost one-third of Britain's international athletes, and as many as 80 percent of American track and field competitors, have taken drugs to boost their performances. United Press International reported from London.

"It's a lot more serious than people think. The problem needs to be tackled," Thompson said in a television interview Wednesday night.

He estimated that up to four out of every five American athletes had taken drugs.

"Here, it's about 30 percent. Athletes feel that because others are doing it they have to try to catch up," he said.

But Nigel Cooper, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, disputed Thompson's claims.

Jets Defeated  
On Penalties

The Associated Press

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Montreal Coach Jacques Lemaire was never one to take many penalties during his 12-year National Hockey League career with the Canadiens. So it was with a tinge of irony that just before the Canadiens' game with the Winnipeg Jets he discussed the subject of penalties.

Later, penalties decided the outcome of the game when Mats Nas-

## NHL FOCUS

lund and Mario Tremblay scored power-play goals 15 seconds apart early in the third period as the Canadiens posted a 4-2 victory Wednesday night over the Jets.

"I was talking to the players before the game and I said the percentage of penalties isn't always right," said Lemaire.

"I said a power play should work at the time that you need it and I guess tonight, it did."

Referee Terry Gregson nabbed Winnipeg's Thomas Steen in the third period for a tripping infraction and then benched the Swede for two minutes for unsportsmanlike conduct.

After Naslund tied the score at 2-2 with his 36th goal, Tremblay scored the winner with Steen still in the penalty box to give Montreal the lead.

Elsewhere in the NHL, it was Detroit 5, Toronto 3; Chicago 3, Minnesota 4, and the New York Rangers 6, Vancouver 3.

## SCOREBOARD

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

Wales Conference				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	37	17	8	82
Philadelphia	38	17	8	82
N.Y. Islanders	33	28	4	70
N.Y. Rangers	30	31	7	67
Pittsburgh	21	37	5	47
New Jersey	19	37	6	43
Atlantic Division				
Montreal	31	23	10	72
Quebec	31	21	12	74
Calder	30	24	8	68
Hartford	21	34	7	49
Campbell Conference				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis	32	20	8	72
Chicago	32	20	8	72
Detroit	31	21	11	73
Minnesota	30	24	11	71
Toronto	17	42	7	41
Smith Division				
Edmonton	32	20	8	72
Calgary	32	20	8	72
Winnipeg	32	20	8	72
Los Angeles	32	20	8	72
Vancouver	19	39	4	42

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS				
Detroit	3	2	1	3-4
Toronto	1	1	2	3-4
Ottawa	4	1	1	9-3
Calgary	4	1	1	9-3
Edmonton	4	1	1	9-3
Los Angeles	4	1	1	9-3
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Detroit	4	1	1	9-3
Toronto	4	1	1	9-3
Ottawa	4	1	1	9-3



## OBSERVER

## Making a Difference

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Periodically somebody says, "Keep up the good fight because one man can make a difference."

I have given this in explanation to the Internal Revenue Service agent who for months has insisted that paying 49 percent of one's earnings in income taxes, as I have done, is not good enough. Why do I keep resisting him, he asks, when by coughing up another 3 or 4 percent, plus interest and penalties, he can make the pain stop?

"I am keeping up the good fight because one man can make a difference," I told him once.

Why do I say this when I do not believe it for an instant? The universal sensation of our age is a feeling of powerlessness. Even my Internal Revenue tormentor suffers from it.

Once in a joking spirit I asked if it did not take great courage to confront desperate taxpayers with only a pocket calculator for self-defense. He did not smile. He said his superiors had armed him with a telephone number to call if his life was endangered by someone being rendered destitute.

I could imagine his nightmares: Fleeing from a maddened citizen ("What! Forty-nine percent not enough to outfit Weinberger with \$700 toilet seats? You propose to take it all?"). In those nightmares he reaches a telephone, dials the life-saving number to summon the United States Cavalry, only to hear a robotic voice: "The number you have reached has been disconnected."

Yet every morning he goes off to work in the childless belief that one man can make a difference. His government, owing unpayable bills, powerless to lay heavy hands on the nation's vast brotherhood of tax chiselers, either legal or criminal, must keep squeezing more from those who are already paying or see the nation's fighting men demoralized for lack of \$700 toilet seats and \$9,000 coffeepots.

And so he risks his safety for the cause, believing that one man can make a difference. The poor guy. He applies the pain to me because he believes one man can make a difference, and I resist, telling him

it is because one man can make a difference. For the same reason, I resist the medical highwayman trying to collect an absurdly inflated hospital bill apparently assembled by an insane computer that, after giving the entire hospital staff a dose of ether, treated itself to a frolic in the billing department.

"We have ways of making you pay," says the human servant of this mechanical idiot. I know what he means: lawyers, judges, eternities passed in courtrooms. The American equivalent of the death of a thousand cuts.

Yes, it would be easy to sell the house, car, clothes, wife and children and avoid the agony of the American legal system, but there are some fraudulent claims I will not meet.

In time, of course, I will pay, because, of course, one man cannot make a difference except in instances so rare that winning the lottery is, by comparison, a commonplace. True, there have been instances in modern times where one man has made a difference. Martin Luther King made a difference. Since Franklin Roosevelt there may have been a difference, but there probably wasn't.

Until Ronald Reagan, all modern presidents have complained about their powerlessness. If a president can't make a difference, what chance has the ordinary crank who initiates the bureaucracy of tax collection, the organization of hospital-bill compilers, or the conspiracy of time wasters that is the American legal system?

Large inhuman organizations naturally like the world as it is: largely organized and inhuman. These organizations devote themselves to instructing us that nobody can make a difference because the human condition today is pure powerlessness.

One is permitted occasionally to scream, "I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it anymore!" Persisting in such behavior, though, leads always to very unpleasant results. It is safest to shut up and pay after having your moment of fun, which is what I shall do eventually, though I shall hate selling the children.

New York Times Service

## Filipino Novelist Creates '100 Years of Our Past'

By Christine Chapman

International Herald Tribune

MANILA — "From the very beginning I had a novel in mind to look at our history," said F. Sionil Jose, the 60-year-old Filipino writer who recently completed a series of five novels recreating "one hundred years of our past."

"Frankie," as the gregarious writer is known, talked about his writing and the situation in the Philippines at his bookstore in the Ermita district of Manila.

"I'm trying to express many of the angers that keep me alive without going beyond anger," Jose said.

"For many of us it's anger that sustains us. The outrage is that there is no outrage. There's apathy and frustration and feeling of impotence." He paused, then added: "Real nationalism has been developed a long time back, but it didn't. Just the clichés. Since Aquino's death there's been a change, but I'm worried that we may slide back. I was referring to the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino upon the opposition leader's return to the Philippines in 1983.

Jose's novels are inseparable from politics, past and present. Known as the Rosales novels because many of the protagonists come, as does Jose, from central Luzon near the town of Rosales, they revolve around the chaotic history of the Philippines from 1880 until just before the proclamation of the new Philippine Republic in 1946.

Jose writes English prose with a passion that in its best moments transcends the immediate scene. He writes realistically of class — the abused poor, a diffident middle class, a guilt-ridden rich — and sympathetically of the individuals who break from class.

Although Jose is a masterful short-story writer as well as the editor and publisher of *Solidarity*, a quarterly magazine of current events, it is the Rosales novels that have brought him fame. The first novel chronologically, and the last written, is "Po-on," meaning "root" in Jose's Ilocano dialect. It takes place from 1880 to 1901 during the Spanish-American War, a small band of Filipinos was defeated by

the Texas Rangers at the Battle of

Tirad Pass.

"Tree" (1978) is subtitled "Love and Death in a Small Filipino Town." The town is Rosales and the story concerns the growing up of a landlord's son before and after World War II. "My Brother, My Executioner" (1979) is set against the background of the Communist-led Hukbalahap peasant uprising of the 1950s.

This novel was banned in 1973 under martial law because, Jose said, it "reflected too much on what was happening then."

"The Pretenders" (1962), which concerns an intellectual who has cut himself off from his rural upbringing, is Jose's most widely translated novel. It has sold 200,000 copies in Russian and has had three Dutch printings, as well as four printings in the Philippines in English. It has also been translated into Chinese, Japanese, German, Greek, Swedish, and several other languages, including Ilocano.

"Mass," the final novel in the series, tells of student demonstrations in the late 1960s and early '70s against the Marcos government. It was published in The Netherlands in 1982 after Philippine publishers rejected it. The assassination of Aquino "liberalized us," said Jose, and "Mass" was published in Manila last year.

"Mass" is catching up with "The Pretenders" in popularity, Jose said. "French and Russian translations are being done. The Russians consider me a good Marxist writer," he added with a grin.

"I can say without blushing that I'm the most widely translated Philippine author now. I was one of the first to get published in the Soviet Union." "The Pretenders" was the first of four novels to be published there.

But "I'm not a Communist," he said. "I'd resent any form of government that would curtail human rights. I'm a writer. I thrive on freedom. My politics? I'm right of the NPA — the communist New People's Army — but left of Marcos."

"I don't have a schedule, but I write all the time," he said. "I do my best writing when I'm out of the country. I wrote 'The Pretenders' in the Basque country in 1960 and 'Mass' in 1976 in a room in



"I do my best writing when I'm out of the country."

Paris. I wrote half of 'Ermita,' my new novel, in Tokyo in 1983. Here, I often go to Baguio in the mountains north of Manila. I need the distance, emotional and physical."

Jose may be better known internationally than any Philippine writer since Jose Rizal, the 19th-century national hero who devoted his life through medicine, politics and two novels to the reform movement during Spain's colonial rule. Rizal was the most important influence on Jose, said — including his first career choice.

Jose originally wanted "to be the best neurosurgeon in this country ever had" but flunked out of medical school. "Then I shifted to literature and started writing short stories in college to make a living. I was also influenced by Faulkner, Willa Cather's 'My Antonia,' and 'Don Quixote.' I wanted to get published in the United States. That was part of the colonial hangover. We thought unless we got published in foreign journals, we had no name. But I decided my tradition is here, not with Faulkner or Cather. So in 1955 I started to write for my own people in English and in Ilocano."

Except for "Mass," which is as much an ideological dialogue as it

is the adventures of a young man, Jose's interest in writing seems to be to test the Filipino character in period of national stress. In "The Pretenders," the protagonist, Antonio Sison, Harvard-educated but a native of poverty-ridden Luzon, joins the Manila elite through marriage and career. His bastard son, Pepe, becomes the radical student in "Mass," rejecting middle class ambitions to fight for the people.

"I'm not any of my characters," Jose said. "The feelings are mine, the experiences are mine, the views are mine. But my characters have much more courage than I have. I compromise every day. I like sleeping in an air-conditioned room."

Francisco Sionil Jose was born in 1924 in the village of Cabugao, near Rosales. He recalls his family's poverty, his father's desertion, his reading outdoors under the streetlight when the kerosene lamp went dry. At 15 he went to Manila to get an education and serve as a houseboy to his uncle.

He studied literature at the University of Santo Tomas, dropping out to take a job with the U.S. Information Service three months before he was to graduate. "I went to the university to

get a good job, so I left when I got one," he explained. He worked at the U.S. agency for a year. "It was a soft, easy job. I went in at 8 A.M., and by 9 I'd finished my work. I spent the whole day typing my stories."

He worked from 1949 to 1960 as an editor and reporter on the Manila Times Magazine, now defunct; for Asia Magazine in Hong Kong; and as a public information officer in Sri Lanka for the Colombo Plan Bureau. When he returned from Colombo in 1965, he established the magazine *Solidarity*, named for a reform movement newspaper of 1889. He and his wife, Teresa, set up the bookstore, also called *Solidarity*, and a publishing company that prints many of his books and the magazine.

The Jose's have five sons and two daughters, all living outside the Philippines, some at U.S. schools or universities. One American son-in-law works for Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which is an important lender to the Marcos government. "I tell him, 'You're going to lose money,'" Jose said.

The second floor of the bookstore is often used as a meeting place and seminar room; recently Jose sponsored a discussion with four survivors of the Huk rebellion. In 1958 he founded the Philippine P. E. N. Center, part of the international organization of poets, essayists and novelists, and now he is its secretary.

He is teaching a course in Philippine literature at the private De La Salle University. Since 1981, he has been working on his first nonfiction book, provisionally titled "In Search of the Filipino." This year he hopes to finish the novel "Ermita," about the formerly elegant Manila district where his bookstore is.

Jose has won several awards for his novels and stories, but the one he appreciates most is the Ramon Magsaysay Award, which he received in 1980 for literature. The award — named after the Philippine president who defeated the Huk rebellion — is given in five categories to Asians.

"The best part of it was the \$20,000," he said. "If I depended on my income as a writer, my family would have starved long ago."

## PEOPLE

## 2 Old Master Paintings

## Called Fakes by Dealer

An art dealer says that multimillion-dollar Old Master paintings purchased by the J. Getty and Norton Simon museums are forgeries, according to March issue of *Art & Auction* magazine. The dealer, Alain Tarant, Paris and New York, says the Getty's \$6-million "Annunciation" by Flemish primitive Dirck Bouts is a "stupid forgery" and the Simon's \$4-million "Resurrection" by the same artist is also a forgery.

John Walsh, the Getty Museum's director, scoffed at Tarant's assertions, saying, "I have been a collector of general history and I know that the picture is in the gallery for anyone to see. The consensus of my colleagues is that the painting is superbly authentic." The two paintings, lent to be parts of a lost were discovered by the London dealer Derek Johns of Harz Johns who refuses to discuss the matter. They found expert evidence in the work of Bouts, was born in Haarlem and died in 1475 after working mainly in vain. The Simon picture was acquired at auction in 1980. The picture was purchased last year by dealer Eugene V. Thaw.

The novelist D. H. Lawrence, condemned in his lifetime as an obscene writer, will be honored with a memorial in Poets' Court Westminster Abbey in London during the year of his birth centennial. The ceremony, to be held on May 2, is being organized by the poet laureate, Sir John Betjeman. Lawrence, who died in 1930, was a controversial figure in his time. He was a pioneer of the modernist movement in English literature. His works, including "Lady Chatterley's Lover," were often banned or censored. The memorial will be a significant recognition of his literary contributions.

Princess Margaret, 54, is in London, sporting a healthy tan from a Caribbean vacation two months after undergoing surgery. Doctors said no more cy was found but she reportedly has given up smoking.

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